44 S. Dearborn St. Indianapolis 1, Ind. May 5, 1964

To the Librarian Terra Haute Public Library Terra Haute, Ind

Dear madam:

Sometime ago you sent me an efcellant beography of Brig. Gen. Cruft of J. H. and lappreciate it.

Now I am seeking data about James Biddle who was Brevited Brigidier General from J. H. during the Civil War. There is nothing about him (not even a card) in the biographical or newspaper index at the Indiana State Library There is no mention of him in Battles and headers, which could indicate he was discharged or killed early in the Coar.

I would appreciate any data or suggestcons about where to look. If I had his

death date I might be able to look in the Indianapolis newspapere for an obet. Craft and Biddle seem to be the only two Civil leav Generals from Jene Haute. Eue are trying to write a short beography of each of the eighty officers. Thank you.

Sincerely Thelma m. murphy

_6465

Miss Thelma M. Murphy 44 S. Dearborn St. Indianapolis 1. Indiana

Dear Miss Murphy:

I am sorry to be so slow in answerting your letter of May 5, but I put it aside, hoping that in time I maght be able to find more information. However, I have not been too successful. All of the information I found came from the "Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Indiana, 1861-65". This is in the State Library in Indianapolis, and perhaps if you ask to see it, you may find more references in it. It is not too well indexed, and requires really looking through it. Volume I, p180 gives a list of Brigadier Generals by Brevet in the Volunteer Army of the U. S. 1861-1866, and includes the name of James Biddle. The date of his commission was given as March 13, 1865, and he was mustered out June 27, 1865. The place of residence given there was Terre Haute. However, there are no Biddles listed in the city directories of that approximate date. He could have been mustered in in Terse Haute, and yet have lived somewhere else. There were some Biddles who lived in Logansporte at that time, and some in Laporte. In Volume 2 of the Report, page 652, Biddle's residence is given as Indianapolis. Have you seen city directories there of that date? In "Indiana in the War of the Rebellion" (Reprint of Vol I of the Adj. Gen. Report, 01950), page 217, a description of the Hines and Morgan raids of July 8, 1863 is given. The article says that Colonel Biddle, with a battalion of the Seventy-First Indians, and a section of the 23rd Indiana Battery, under Lieutenant Ross took part in threpelling the invasion. The 71st Regiment of Infantry was organized July 7 1862 under Col. R. W. Thompson in Terre Haute. It was mustered into

service August 18, 1862 for a period of 3 years, and was mustered out June 17, 1865. When mustered in to service. Lt. Col. Melville D. Topping was in charge. The regiment was sent immediately to assist in repelling the invasion of Kirby Smith on 30th August. It was engaged in battle of Richmond, Ky., in which action Lieut. Col. Topping and Major Conklin were killed. Loss to the regiment was 215 officers and men killed and wounded, and 347 prisoners.... The regiment returned to Terre Haute where 1t was reorganized and refitted for service. Capt. James Biddle, of the 15th Inf. U.S.A. was commissioned Colonel of the regiment, and after the paroled prisoners were declared exchanged, the regiment again left for Kentucky.

The only records wer have of any Biddles in Terre Haute or thereabouts is in "Cemetery Records of Vigo County of all born prior to 1830 that lived to maturity", page 109:

Biddle, A. 3. m. India A. d. Jan 16, 1879, aged 24 yrs

Bur. Wood Cemetery

b. 8-6-1819, d. 3-30-1910 Biddle, Isaac b. 2-24-1824, d. 10-30-1900 m. Eliza

Bur. Stephens Cemetery

There is no indication, of course, that these are of the same family.

The best suggestion that I can give you is that you Write to the National Archives and Records Service Washington 25, D. C., and ask for a record of the service of Brevet General Biddle. This record includes dates of service, where he lived, names of members of immediate families, birth date, etc. I believe that they will charge you something like \$1.00, which you might include in your request to them. Give them some identifying information, such as the name of his regiment.

> Hope the above information will be helpful.

> > Sincerely.

Elizabeth C. Ross Reference Librarian. BIDDLE FAMILY HISTORY

HISTORY

of the

BIDDLE FAMILY

by

Virginia Biddle Thode

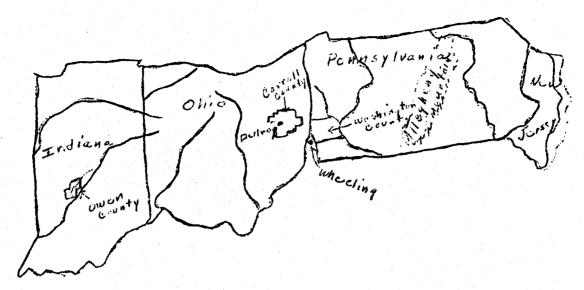
1964

Dedicated in memory of my dad, Russell L. Biddle and my grandfather, Tunis N. Biddle

Dear Relatives,

From extensive research and personal interviews during the pass eight years, I have written this informal account of our Biddle history. As you must realize, it is quite a task to collect so much material about several hundred people and as some people disagree about dates or spelling of names...you will find errors. The material was obtained from county histories, newspapers, census reports, Civil War records, marriage and death records. wills, land records, family Bibles, tombstones and through my correspondence with many relatives. My sincere thanks to each of you who so kindly contributed.

It ith love, Virginia



John W. Biddle was born about 1790 in the state of New Jersey. John was married in 1816 in Pennsylvania to Elizabeth Gamber. Elizabeth was a native of Fennsylvania and born about the year, 1800. In 1817, the couple moved west to Donegal township in Washington County, Penn. where they lived for six years. Next they moved to Wheeling, West Virginia where they lived for about the next six years. Sometime around 1830, the couple with their first six children, Eliza, Isaac, John E., Jacob , Mary and Samuel G. Biadle moved to Carroll County, Ohio. On the sixteenth of February in 1833, John and Elizabeth Biddle bought 76 and 76/100 acres of land from Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Barin. Neith-John W. nor Elizabeth Biddle could write as had both signed their X. Elizabeth did learn to write some later as the information about her marriage and the years lived in Penn., W. Va. and names of their ten children was learned from a paper written by Elizabeth. The farm was about 3 miles due north of the village of Dellroy, Ohio. The land was situated in Harrison township, range 6, twp. 15, Section 34 and comprised the west one half of Southwest quarter. Four more children, Sarah, George, Amos and Joseph were born on this farm, making a total of seven sons, and three daughters. The family enjoyed many social events at Baxters Ridge Methodist Church which was just 1 3/4 miles east of their home. The four oldest children married in Carroll County, Ohio. On Sept. 28, 1849, John and Elizabeth sold their farm to Jacob Best. Then with their five youngest children accompanying them, they headed for Owen County, Indiana. (All the other children with their families followed with next couple years...except for oldest daughter, Eliza Biddle Baxter and fifth child, Mary Biddle, who both died in 1844 and buried in Baxters Ridge Cometery). On October 26, 1849, John W. Biddle bought 80 acres from John G. Long. The land was located 12 miles west of Vandalia, Indiana. It comprised the west one-half of Southeast one-quarter of Sec. 7, range 4 in Lafayette township. The land was a wilderness as was most of the county at that time. Vandalia consisted of one good general store a hotel kept by James Davis, a blacksmith shop, a schoolhouse and a post office. The village of Lancaster, now called Patricksburg was about 3 miles west of the Biddle homestead. The family depended mostly on meat for survival until the land could be clears for cultivation.

Wild turkey, deer, prairie chickens, and squirrels were very plantiful. The creeks were stocked with many varieties of fish and wild ducks and other water fowl lived along the river banks. At times buffalo roamed in the county which provided skins for clothing. Beavers, coons, opposums, muskrats and otter also provided skins for clothing and to be traded for such staples as sugar, molasses, meal and flour. In 1852, a son Jacob Biddle bought a saw mill in Lancaster, installed a set of burrs and the town boasted of having a meal and flour There were wild plums, grapes, black and red haws, dewberries, blackberries, which were preserved for use during the long winter months. Many persimmon and pawpaw trees grew along the rivers and there were many kinds of nut trees. The ingenuity of our ancestors were great for they made almost every thing they owned. The women made all the clothing and took much pride and pleasure in carding, spinning, weaving, sewing and knitting. We have no way of knowing if there was a house on the land when John W. Biddle bought it. If not, we can be sure they erected one in no time. The present house stands on the same spot with the hand dug basement of clay underneath. With all our luxuries of today, it is hard to realize how the pioneers got along with so little. Following is what John and Elizabeth owned in 1850 and its appraised value at that time: 1 gray mare \$25, 1 wagon \$35, 1 metle plow \$2.50, 1 cow \$8, 1 spinning wheel \$1.50, 1 lot of cooking utensils,\$2.50, 1 brass clock \$4, 1 square table 75¢, 1 cupboard \$4, 1 bedstead and bedding, \$8.50, 1 bed \$3, 1 wash kəttlə \$1.25, 1 wash tub 50%, 1 shovel 50%, 2 flat irons 50%, 1 log chain \$1.50, 1 saddle \$4, 1 reel \$1.00, 1 horse glaning \$4.50, 1 pair steeleyards \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 brass kettle \$2, 4 grain sacks $37\frac{1}{2}$, 1 chair \$2.50, 1 chast \$1.25.



On June 1, 1850, John W. Biddle bought and paid for 33 acres of land from the Board of Trustees of the Wabash and Erie Canal.It was adjacent to the eighty acres he already owned. John died in 1850, less than a year after he'd arrived in Owen County, Indiana. A son, Samuel G. Biddle was appointed administrator of the estate. The appraised value of the furniture, tools and other possessions totaled \$115.75. There was also \$300. cash received from Ohio. On October 4, 1851, Samuel G. Biddle paid eight dollars and 95¢ in full payment of the burial expenses of the late John W.Biddle. Elizabeth Biddle continued living on the farm her husband had bought in 1849, until her death in 1898. The youngest son, Joe married in 1866 and he and Lydia made their home with Elizabeth.

Note -- from V.B.T. For almost eight years, we searched every cemetery we could find around Vandalia for the grave of John W. Biddle but had long ago decided he must have just had an old sandstone for a marker. So you can just imagine our surprise when on Feb. 28, 1964, Max and I found the stone of John in the Vandalia Cemetery. It had broken off at the base, fell backwards and became . . covered with dirt and sod. Freezing and thawing over the years must have brought it to the surface so that it was 3/4 uncovered. We had searched this cemetery thoroughly twice before. We have not found the grave of Elizabeth (Gamber) Biddle nor her exact date of death but have learned she

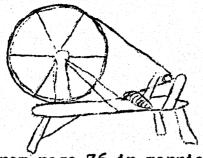
JOHN BIDDLE.
born
Nov. 20, 1791
died
Sept. 4, 1850
aged
58 y. 9 m. 16 d.

Blessed be the dead which die in the Lord

was still living with the youngest son, Joseph when she died in 1898 at 98 years old. My great Uncle Jim told me eight years ago in April that his grandmother, Elizabeth Gamber Biddle was buried in the Vandalia Cemetery. I've talked to three second cousins who remember Elizabeth as a little old lady who always wore her shawl but they were all too young to remember exactly where she was buried. The following pages are as complete as I've been able to collect about the 10 children of John W. and Elizabeth Biddle.

Eliza Biddle page 4
Isaac Biddle page 5
John E. Biddle page 6
Jacob Biddle pages 7,8 & 9
Mary Biddle page 10
Samuel G. Biddle pages 11,12,13,14 & 15
Sarah Biddle pages 16,17 & 18
George Biddle pages 39 & 40
Joseph Biddle page 41

ELIZA BIDDLE



I. Eliza Biddle was the first child of John W. and Elizabeth (Gamber) Biddle. She was born on September 18, 1816 in Penn.

From page 76 in marriage volume July 1833-August 1849 in Carroll County, Ohio-- "I do hereby certify that on the 20th day of November A D 1836, pursuant to license, Benjamin F. Baxter and Eliza Biddle were legally joined in marriage by me, Sean Harsh, Justice of the Peace. Benjamin F. Baxter was born on June 13, 1809. The couple lived in Harrison township, Carroll County, Ohio not far from Eliza's parents. A great grandson of Benj. and Eliza live in the old home. It is partly of log construction and still standing solidly. Eliza (Biddle) Baxter died on October 30, 1844, aged 28 years, 1 month and 12 days. She is buried in Baxters Ridge Cemetery. An infant son, William B. died in 1844 at the age of 4 months and 14 days. He is buried beside his mother. Benjamin and Eliza also had a son, Albert Baxter born in 1838, sons James and Cornelius and others. Benjamin F. Baxter died on May 25, 1856, aged 46 years, 11 mo. and 12 days. His stone was found face down a short distance from his wife, Eliza and infant son, William.

Note -- from V.B. T. I think you might be interested in knowing how I learned about Eliza (Biddle) Baxter. Several years ago, I bought the marriage record of Benj. and Eliza from the county clerks office in Carrollton, Ohio. Since he had no will for Benjamin and a researcher in Ohio could not find a census record of Benj. and Eliza... I decided they too must have moved to Owen Co, Indiana. There were no records of them in Owen County. Last April, I wrote to Mr. Vasbinder, the county clerk in Ohio to see if he had any ideas how I might learn more of that family. He said the Baxters had settled in Carroll County at an early date and sent me the address of those he knew personally. Two people answered, one was Mr. L. Ross Baxter of Malvern, Ohio. His great grandfather was a brother of Benjamin F. Baxter. Ross Baxter had been raised in the vicinity around Baxters Cem. and made about a 40 mile trip to that cemetery and copied from the tombstones there. The other person was Mrs. A. W. Baxter. She too went to the cemetery and copied the names and dates for me. Mrs. Baxter said they knew her husband's great grandmother was named Eliza but had never known her maiden name til I sent She said they were now interested in learning more and if she came up with any more information, would send it on to me. I did not hear again from either of those people but was glad to learn all they sent. Since then I got the 1850 census of Benj. F. Baxter in Harrison two, Carroll Co., Ohio. He was 41 yrs. old so must be the same Benj. as birthdate would be 1809. If so, then Benjamin F. Baxter must have been married before he married Eliza Biddle. He and 1st wife would have had children-James, Benj. F., and Lydia A. Then he married Eliza in 1836. They had Albert, born in 1838, Selinda born about 1840, Martin born about 1842 and Eliza born in 1844. Eliza(Biddle) Baxter may have died when the child Eliza was born. Benj. F. then md. a lady named Ann, had a son Cornelius and son, John who died at 2 yr. 1 mo and 12 days old. Buried in Baxters Ridge Cemetery.

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ISAAC BIDDLE and descendants

Isaac Biddle was born in the fall of 1819 or early part of 1820 in Donegal township, Washington County, Pennsylvania. On May 17, 1842, George Pugh, a justice of the peace in Carroll Co., Ohio solemnized the marriage contract of Isaac Biddle and Eliza Jane (Jenny) Davis. Jenny was born about 1825 in Ohio. About 1851, the family moved to Owen Co., Indiana. Isaac Biddle and Jesse Harrold were early merchants in Lancaster (Now Patricksburg) Indiana. They had a dry goods business in one room of a build-ing in Lancaster. Isaac Biddle bought several pieces of property. He bought 40 acres in 1859, 40 acres in 1860 and was listed as a farmer in the 1860 census of Marion township, Owen Co., Ind. On March 5, 1861, Isaac Biddle bought 80 acres in Lafayette twp., Owen Co., Ind. and that's the last record I can find of him. The researcher could not find him in the 1870 census but that census was in very poor condition. We think he was still living in that area at his death as his daughters were married in Owen Isaac and Jenny were the parents of three daughters and a son who was killed in a sad accident. The boy was riding with his father, who was driving a team hitched to a log wagon near his Uncle Jacob's saw mill. In some manner he fell under the wagon, was run over and killed.

Mary Jane Biddle was born about 1844 in Carroll Co., Ohio. She married Jesse E. Harrold on August 27, 1865 in Owen County, Indiana. (I have not yet found a descendant of this couple so

this is all I know about them.)

Anjaline L. (Annie) Biddle was born about 1847 in Carroll Co. Ohio. Annie was married to Nathaniel Fields on June 5, 1862 by Rev. George Jackson at Lancaster, Indiana. Nathaniel enlisted in Co. F. 71 Reg't Ind. Vol. on Aug. 18, 1862. Prisoner of war records show him captured and paroled at Richmond, Ky. on Aug. 30, 1862. He reported at Camp Dick Thompson, then again was captured and admitted to hospital at Andersonville, Georgia and died the same day. Annie later married Joshua Beckett and was living at Sullivan, Indiana when she died. Joshua died Aug. 17, 1898. Annie did not have any children. She drew a pension from her first husband after the death of Joshua. Annie died late in 1905. (I got this information from Nathaniel Fields Civil War records)

Sarah C. Biddle was born about 1853 in Marion township, Owen Co., Indiana. (Since the researcher I hired in Indianapolis did not find marriage of Sarah...it is possible her parents may have moved to another county after the marriage of Mary Jane in 1865.)

Anne Ge Hields Now Beekeld

Additional information on the Isaac Biddle family -- July 1966

Eliza Biddle Isaac Biddle Feb. 24, 1824 Aug. 6, 1819 Oct. 30, 1900 Mar. 30, 1910

Isaac and wife are buried in the cemetery in Lewis, Ind. This is only some 20 miles from where we last located them in 1861. While searching thru old Owen Co. papers, in Mar. 1965, Max and I found the obituary of Jesse S.

Harrold which stated he was married to Mollie Biddle and buried at Lewis, Ind. It was quite a surprise to also find the graves of Mollie's parents (Isaac and Eliza Jane Biddle) nearby. In 1880 census, Isaac and wife were living in Lewis. This is in the southeast corner of Vigo Co., Ind. in Pierson twp. The town was known as Centerville at that time but later changed to Lewis. The couple had a 17 year old servant named Lizzie Griffy in their household. It was hoped obituaries would provide family data but none could be found. Eliza died in 1900, aged 76 yrs, 8 mo. & 6 days. Isaac lived almost 10 more years, at an age of 90 yrs. 7 mo. and 24 days. Since Isaac was one of the older children of old John W. Biddle and because he did not have any sons who carried on the Biddle name -- this family became unknown to most of the younger generations. The Isaac Biddles lived in a small house in the northwest part of Lewis...just across the street from their daughter, Mary Jane (Mollie) and her husband Jesse. Isaac was a tall man and while there wasn't much to do in Lewis, he kept busy digging wells and other odd jobs. While just a very small boy, one great grandson could remember seeing both his gr. grandparents rocking contentedly and smoking their clay pipes.

Mary Jane (Mollie/Biddle was born sometime in the year 1845. She saught school for while. Although it was reported that Jesse S. Harrold was killed in the Civil War, he survived and he was married to Mary Jane Biddle by Rev. Joel Dillon in Jefferson twp. Owen Co, Ind. after his return from service. Jesse was a blacksmith and later Justice of the Peace at Lewis, Ind. This couple had 3 sons and 1 daughter. Mary Jane didn't care to go much but greatly enjoyed entertaining relatives and friends in her home. She was a good cook and well known for her plano playing and singing. Jesse Harrold died Feb. 28, 1915. His wife died on the 29th of Jan. 1917. They and their 3 sons are buried at Lewis. 1. Guy M.M. Harrold was born on Jan. 20, 1867. He farmed until 1925 when he moved to Lewis and continued the operation of the drugstore until 1929 when he moved to California where his sister Daisy lived. He died just 17 days later when struck and killed by an interurban as he crossed the track to mail a letter. Guy had never married.

- 2. Joe C.N. (called Nott) Harrold was born on Sept. 8, 1868. Nott ran a drugstore in Lewis, Indiana. He remained single and was always interested in politics and civic affairs. Nott died in 1925.
- 3. Dennie H. H. Harrold was born on Oct. 4, 1873. Dennie was a farmer. He was married to Stella Kemery. They lived one qtr. mile north of Lewis, Ind. Dennie and Stella had two sons: Max and Ralph. Max Harrold was born on Oct. 1, 1900. He married Leona Hammond of Vermont. The couple did not have a family. Max was a carpenter, and moved to California in 1921. Max died in Covins, California in 1964. Leone died there on Nov. 23, 1965.

Ralph Harrold was born on December 31, 1906 at Lewis, Indiana. He was married to Charlotte Peters in Terre Haute, Ind. and the following day, they left for Los Angeles, California where they lived for six years. Then they moved back to Lewis, Ind. where they operated a service station and grocery store for 79 yrs. Ralph and Charlotte have one child, a daughter, Jo Ann who was born on February 19, 1934 at Lewis. She married Jimmie Hendricks They live at 4315 S. 11th. St., Terre Haute, Ind. with their son, Martin (Marty) Ray Hendricks who was born on Dec. 2, 1959. Ralph and Charlotte live at 4340 S. 9 th St., Terre Haute, Ind. in their new home which Ralph built when he retired a short time

4. Daisy E. R. Harrold, was the youngest child and only daughter of Jesse and Mary Jane (Biddle) Harrold. She was born on June 6, 1876. Daisy married Conard Jaenisch and lived in California. They had one son, Rex. Daisy died some years ago but Conard lives at 7705 W. Norton St., Los Angeles, Calif. Rex Jaenisch married Clive Evens of Utah. Rex and Clive have one daughter, Evah Marie, born in Feb. 1927. Rex is a deputy sheriff in Los Angeles Co., Calif.

The youngest child of Isaac and Eliza Jane Biddle in the 1860 census was Sarah C. Biddle born about 1853. I have the marriage record of a Sarah C. Biddle in Vigo Co, Ind. to Andrew Kizer or Kiser on Sept. 23, 1872. Old timers in Lewis, Ind. say there were Kizers in their area years ago. Ralph Harrold and wife, Charlotte have contributed much of this Harrold data. Ralph feels like his grandmother Mary Jane Biddle Harrold's sister, Sarah must have died many yrs. ago since he has no knowledge of an "Aunt Sarah."

The career of Lieut. Jesse S. Harrold, Co. H, 14th Ind. Vol. Inf. was probably one of the most remarkable in the history of the "Great Rebellion." I am grateful to Mrs. Virginia Norman of Foland, Ind. for sending me a copy of "A Much-Wounded Soldier of the Civil War" which appeared in the T.H., Ind. papers many yrs. ago. Since it would fill 4 pages... I shall give you a brief acct. Jesse S. Harrold was in the carriage building business in Spencer, when Pres. Lincoln issued his call for volunteers. Jesse was mustered in on June 7, 1861 as a private and discharged on Sept. 19, 1863 as a Lieut. (because of wounds) He was wounded six different times, first at Winchester, Va. At Antietam, Md. Jesse was shot 4 times before he fell to the ground. He got a flash would in the right thigh, next in his left albow. While leaning over and holding his arm, a 3rd. shot struck the back of his head, splitting his head from base to crown. Once he lay for 64 days on an iron bed, without turning and taking no medicine. Once a brother to "come for the corpse" but found a very much alive Lt. Jesse reached home and had the dubious pleasure of reading his obituary in 3 papers, the Indpls. Journal, the Owen Co. Journal and the Gosport News. Forty eight yrs. later, Jesse was present at the unveiling of a monument erected by Ind. to her 5 reg't, and the old blouse he wore the day he rec'd the 4 shots in rapid succession was a feature in the dedication. He was presented an old musket. To had been unearthed earlier. His 6 wounds didn't bother him much except for stiff elbow. Page 5 (b)

JOHN E. BIDDLE and descendants

III. John E. Biddle, the third child of John W. and Elizabeth (Gamber) Biddle was probably born in the fall of 1821. He was born in Donegal township, Washington Co, Pennsylvania. Washington County is in the southwest corner of Penn. and Donegal twp borders on the West Virginia line. We don't know the exact spot the Biddle family was living but it was surely hilly country with the road along the top of the ridges. The farms were located in the valleys sometimes a half mile or more off the ridge road. We located an old cemetery some 3 miles n.w. of Claysville. In it was the grave of Mary, wife of Reuben Gam-She died on Aug. 14, 1840 and we believe her to have been a sister-in -law of our Elizabeth (Gamber) Biddle. We also found other Biddles and Gambers living in the same township at the same time our forebearers lived in the area...but at this time--have not learned where they moved. When a youngster, John E. Biddle moved with his parents near Wheeling and later to Carroll Co., Ohio. John was married to Sarah Ann Worley on the first day of Sept., 1846 at Carrollton, Ohio. Sarah was born in Ohio about 1821. Census reports she could not read nor write which wasn't unusual for it was not thought necessary for a girl to be educated. The couple was living in Carroll Co., Ohio at the time the 1850 census was taken. Their son, Thomas was listed as 3 yrs. old and Catherine was one year old. This family moved to Owen Co., Indiana that fall or in the spring of 1851 as their third child was born in Owen Co., Ind. in July 1851. John E. Biddle bought 40 acres from his brother, Samuel G. Biddle and wife Jane on June 23, 1851 for the sum of \$80. This land was in Lafayette twp. and located four miles south and & mile east of their fathers homestead. John E. and Sarah Ann were the parents of five sons and five daughters. On March 14, 1873, John E. Biddle bought 60 acres of land from Evvens Rawley. It was about 12 miles west of his 40 acres. Relatives say he was living on the 60 acre farm when he died sometime between March 1873 and before 1880 census. We have searched every old cemetery in the area and even on the land he owned but failed to find a marker or his exact date of death. Some believe he is buried in the Vandalia, Ind. Cemetery without a headstone. We believe John E. Biddle died in the fall of 1876. His taxes had been pd for previous years but were delinquent ... maybe because takes time to settle estates. John's aged mother visited him often while he was ailing and would cook his favorite foods and take In 1880, the widow, Sarah Ann was still living in Lafayette twp. with five of the children ages 19, 15, 14, 11 & 9 yrs. On October 28, 1887, Sarah Ann Biddle bought 7½ acres of land in Clay Co, Ind. on the Eel River Bottom. She bought the land from a daughter, Ellen Snyder for \$75. This is the last acct we have of Sarah Ann except one of her descendants say she was living in the Eel River Bottom land when she died at an old age and that her sons, Ed and Bill were living with her.

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Children of John E. and Sarah Ann (Worley) Biddle I. Thomas Biddle was born in 1847 in Harrison twp. Carroll Co.. Ohio. This boy was 3 yrs. old in the 1850 census in Ohio but surely died young as not listed with the family in Owen Co. Ind. in 1860 and unknown to members of that family. II. Catherine Elizabeth Biddle was born in Ohio but moved to Owen Co, Ind. before she was two yrs. old She was married on Jan. 19, 1871 to Robert C. Lundy. Robert was a blacksmith and did some farming. They lived at Freedom, Indiana and later moved to the Shilou community in Jackson twp, Sullivan Co., Ind. Robert is buried in Union Cemetery, north of Jasonville, Ind. Catherina Elizabeth Lundy died Feb. 20, 1911 in the city of Sullivan, Ind. Robert and Catherine were the parents of these children: Elza Lundy married Cora M. Price on Sept. 11, 1903. They lived at Hymera, Ind, and had one son, Archie L. Lundy. Archie married Amy Smith and lives in Gary, Ind. Elza is buried in Veterans Cem, Danville, Ill. John Lundy married Mary Winterbotton. They lived at Clinton, Ind. and had 4 children, Lucille, Johnny, Tommy and Mary. John is buried in Clinton, Ind. Joe Lundy was born on Aug. 12, 1883. He married Margaret Jane Rehmel and they lived at R. R. 1, Shelburn, Ind. Joe died Mar. 10, 1943 with burial in Shilou Cemetery. Joe and "Maggie" had 6 daughters and 1 son. Cora Jane Lundy was born on Jan. 31, 1906. She married Herschel Shields. They did not have a family Cora died Nov. 15, 1958. Berneice Lundy was born in 1908. She married Victor Shephard and lives in Coalmont, Ind. Their children are Joe, Mary, Carmon and Reda. Elsie Lundy was born in 1910. She married Ed Bicard. Their children are Retha and Dewey of Buchanan, Mich. Elsie died on July 24, 1957. Madeline Lundy was born on Nov. 23, 1912. She died in 1933, aged 21 yrs. Clarence Lundy was born in 1915. He married Ruby J. Walden. have one daughter, Iris Diane Ellis. The Clarence Lundys live at Shelburn, Ind. Eveline Lundy was born in 1919. She married Arthur Thompson and lives at Buchanan, Mich. Burnadine Lundy was born on April 14, 1921. She married Kenneth Richey. They live at Clay City, Ind. Debra Lundy- These three are the daughters of Robert and Sara Lundy- Catherine Eliz. Biddle Lundy. Relatives this Ada Lundy- they must have died early as no knowledge of Catherine Eliz. Biddle Lundy. Relatives think I did find the marriage of an Ada Alice Lundy to Edgair Smith on Oct. 29, 1906 in Sullivan Co., Ind. III. John Emery Biddle, third child of John E. and Sarah Ann Biddle was born on July 4, 1851 near Spencer, Indiana. John married Mary Eve Smith in Owen Co., Ind. on Aug. 15, 1872. John and Mary had 10 children, 5 of which died in infancy. They lived in Hymera, Indiana. Mary died Aug. 9, 1922 and John died just two weeks later on Aug. 23, 1922. They are buried in Case Cemetery east of Hymera but do not have any stone markers. Sarah Melissie Jane Biddle (called Jennie) was born on May 27, 1873. Jennie married 5 times. She md. John Beasley on Jan. 16, 1890 in Clay Co. They had one son and later divorced. Her next husband was Joe Stewart, third was John Mullen, fourth Thomas Buckcannon and fifth was Ed West. Jennie died April 6, 1936 and buried in Case Cemetery. Jacob Marian Biddlə was born on April 12, 1874. Hə died from whooping cough when small page 5 (a)

Emma Catherine Biddle was born on Sept. 5, 1877. She married Abraham Leonard in Clay Co., Indiana. They had one son. Curt and 3 daughters, Eva, Jennie and Eurnie. Emma Catherine Leonard died at Hymera, Ind. on Feb. 23, 1963. Curt Leonard was born on Oct. 31, 1894. They did not have a family. Curt died in Hymera in 1958. Eva May Leonard was born on Nov. 30, 1896. She married Orville Odell. Their daughter, Leila married Manford Shipley. The Shipleys have two children, Darryl and Cheryl. Eva Odell died Mar. 2, 1964 in her home in Hymera, Ind. Eurnie Leonard was born on Mar. 7, 1902. Eurnia married Leon McClanahan. have two daughters: Gelena married Evan Shipman. They have 4 children, Gary, Marsha Jo, Marla and Allan. The Shipmans live at Dugger, address is R. R. 3, Sullivan, Ind. Catherine McClanahan married Harold Greenwood. Their address is R. R. 2, Terre Haute, Ind. They have two daughters, Rita Kay and Sue Ann. Jennie Marie Leonard was born on May 18, 1904. Jennie married Edgar Smith. They live in Hymera, Ind. Edgar has been employed at Shahamak State Park for several years. Edgar and Jennie have a daughter, Mary Lu who married Bill Sweet. They live at Shelburn, Indiana and have one daughter, Jeffri Lynn. The Edgar Smiths also have a son, Russell E. Smith. Russell married Kathryn Clark. They live at Terre Haute. Their children are : Duane Eugene Smith and Darlene Kathryn Smith. Lana Alnerty Biddle was born on March 12, 1880. She md. William Leonard on Feb. 2, 1896 and lived at Hymera. The children are: Lucilla, Alma, Boyd, Cacil, Ernest and Maudia, who died in infancy Rachel Ann Biddle was born on March 21, 1882. Rachel married Wm. Malone on Sept. 24, 1898 in Sullivan Co., Ind. They had 2 children, Clarence and Ethel. Rachel died on Sept. 11, 1942. She is buried in Case Cemetery, Hymera, Indiana. Adam Francis Biddle was born Apr. 4, 1884. Died Aug. 9, 1887. Pleasie Cleveland Biddle was born Feb. 7, 1886. Died August 10/86. Junia Etta Biddle was born July 20, 1887. Sha diad Aug. 11, 1887. Edna Belle Biddle was born on Sept. 12, 1888. She married Ed Long on March 10, 1906. They lived at Hymera, Indiana and were the parents of the following ten children: Walter, Wilma, Robert, Paul, Charles, Wanda, Earl, Norma, Hosea Lee and Carolyn. Joseph Elgin Biddle was born on Aug. 31, 1892. Died Jan. 11,1893.

- IV. Eliza Jane Biddle was born about 1855 in Indiana. She was 24 yrs. old when she married Alva Eralzo Dill in August 1879. They were living in Jefferson twp., Owen Co., Ind. in the 1880 census and had one son, Benjamin Dill who was born in March 1880. Relatives say "Aunt Jane" was later married to Tommy Tucker. They had a son, Frank Tucker who was killed in W. W. I. Some believe the family lived around Spencer. We know Jane was still living in July 1918 since she attended the funeral of her sister, Mollie at that time.
- V. Isaac Jacob Biddle was born on Oct. 19, 1858. Isaac was married to imanda M. Winklepleck in Owen Co., Ind. on Oct.2,1877. They became the parents of 5 boys and 7 girls. Isaac had a blacksmith shop on his farm and was a good smitty. They lived 2 or 3 miles east of Patricksburg, Ind. on the Spencer-Patricksburg Pike Ike did very little farming but had a large orchard. He sold apples, pears and peaches to his neighbors. He also did alot of carpenter work and built barns from hewn logs. Isaac once had a black argus cow which had twin male calves. He broke them and page 6 (b)

would drive the unusual team to Patricksburg to haul wheat to the mill. He also used them some to harrow altho he had a team of horses. He made his own sorghum and maple syrup as many folks did in those days. In fact, about the only groceries the family bought was coffee and sugar. The old timers had all sorts of tricks. A son, Oliver told of using a pet ferret to scare rabbits. The ferret was put in a hole. It would chase the rabbit out enabling the hunter to get a shot. Amanda died on May 26, 1916. Isaac was married to Mary Garett on Jan. 11, 1919 in Vigo Co., Isaac died on Sept. 14, 1935 at the home of a son, Herbert in Terre Haute, Ind. Isaac is buried beside his first wife, Amanda in Splinter Ridge Cemetery (now known as Pleasant Hill) in Lafayette twp, Owen Co., Ind. Following are the children of Isaac and Amanda. Order of birth not correctly listed. Ida M. Biddle was born about 1879. Ida married John Graham on Dec. 5, 1897. They had nine children: Goldie, Lollie, Donald, Gilbert, Edith, Lula, Robert, Gertrude and one dec'd. Oliver Wilson Biddle was born on Aug. 2, 1881. Oliver was married on Jan. 7, 1905 to Lillie M. Ashley. They had two girls. Elizabeth Weir and Anna Louise Shields. Lillie died Feb. 18. 1956 and is buried in Spencer, Indiana. Oliver lives with his daughter, Elizabeth at 230 W. Wayne St, Spencer. 3. Effie Biddle was born on Feb. 14, 1883. She married Leason Faylor on Feb. 28, 1913. They did not have any children. 4. Marie Biddle was born on Dec. 3, 1883. She married Harry Waldale on June 26, 1905 and lived at Terre Haute, Ind. Marie was killed by a train. She and Harry did not have children. 5. Nora Biddle was born on Mar. 25, 1895. Nora married Onnie C. Spice on March 7, 1914. Mr. Spice died and some yrs. later, Nora married a Mr. Clapp and lives at Linton, Ind. Her children are: Ray Spice, Mishawaka, Ind., Violet Spice Hamilton, Linton, Ind., Jean Spice Haris, Elnora, Ind. Hazel Spice Bryant, Indianapolis and Faul Spice who lives with his mother at 139 B. St., Linton, Ind 6. Bessie Biddle was born on Jan. 20, 1896. She married Wm. J. Krashar on March 25, 1916. No children born to this union. 7. Lessie Biddle was born on Aug. 17, 1898. She married Clarenc Harry on Christmas Day, 1916 and lived in Terre Haute, Ind. They had one son, Joe Harry. 8. Mina Biddle was born on Oct. 10, 1886. She married Fred Marshall on July 25, 1907. They lived in Terre Haute. No children Grover Biddle was born in March 1889. He married Zella Woodruff on Sept. 28, 1911. They had two daughters and lived in T.H. 10. Ernest Biddle was born on Sept. 14, 1893. He married Anthis Simer on Sept. 18, 1915. They lived in Terre Haute and were the parents of 3 daughters and 2 sons. Herbert E. Biddle was born on Jan. 1. 1895. Herbert married Grace Morgan on August 15, 1919. They also lived in Terre Haute, Ind. and did not have any children. 12. An infant son of Isaac and Amanda Biddle died when 6 wks old.

VI. <u>Harriet Ellen Biddle</u> (called Ella) was born about 1860. She md. Simon Spangler on Apr. 15, 1882 in Owen Co, Ind. with Alva Dill as the witness. We are told this marriage was annulled 2 or 3 days later. On Oct. 23, 1883, Harriet Ellen Biddle was married in Sullivan Co, Ind. to Frank Snyder. Ella had a dau. who was named Laura Belle Kerr, born Jan. 13, 1877. Laura md. Wm. Bonham of Jasonville, Ind. The Bonhams had one son, Everette. Ella died about 1940 and burled in Case Cemetery, Hymera, Indiana.

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VII. Lucinda ann Biddle was born in 1863. She was married to Emanuel Winklepleck on New Year's Day, 1885 in Owen Co, Indiana. Emanuel was born on Aug. 28, 1848, the son of Levi and Sarah Winklepleck. Lucinda and Emanuel were the parents of one son, Ephram and one daughter, Ella. The family lived around Freedom, Indiana. Lucinda died on August 4, 1902, aged 39 years. Emanuel died on March 10, 1917, aged 68 years. Both are buried at the Vandalia, Ind. Cemetery. The last report is that Ephram Winklepleck was a policeman in Indianapolis. His sister married Ed Baugh and was living in Spencer, Ind. at the time of her fathers death.

VIII. Mary C. (called Molly) Biddle was born on March 5, 1866. Molly was married on May 23, 1898 in Sullivan Co, Ind. to Adam Crist, a widower with 2 little daughters, Cora 8 yrs. and Clara 6 yrs. Clara wrote "I remember they told my sister and I they were going fishing when they went to get married." Adam was a coal miner and they lived in the Shilou community near Lewis, Ind. Adam worked in his own slope mine on his farm. He used a mule to pull coal from the mine. Molly's hobby was making quilts and she loved to cook, especially to bake bread. Clara md. Walter Schriver in 1911 and had 2 sons, Clarence and Lester. After W alter died, Clara md. Jesse Clark in 1942 but is a widow since 1962. I don't have any data on her sister. Molly and Adam had one son, Herschel Crist. Herschel married Hazel Ashcraft and lived at Hymera, Ind. They had 2 children, Carol and Larry. Molly died July 15, 1918. Crist died on May 4, 1947, aged 82 yrs. 6 mo and 10 days. Both are buried in Shilou Cem. Neither has a stone marker but if you look very closely you can see their inscriptions scratched in the concrete edge which borders their graves. It lists Mary C. Biddle as " wife of Adam Crist" and as "mother of Adam Herschel Crist and Robert Rowse." The son, Robert md Stella May Sluder on Sept. 25, 1912 but is now deceased.

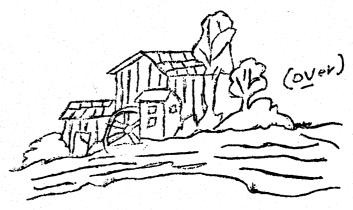
IX. Edmon Biddle was born about 1868. He lived with his mother til her death (?) and on Sept. 28, 1897 was married to Ella Swabey in Sullivan Co., Ind. They had one dau., Exie Biddle born Jan.14, 1903. Axie married David Buskirk on July 24, 1920. David had 5 grown children by a previous marriage. Axie and David had two children, Edward Luther Buskirk of Kenosha, Wisc and Marie Buskirk Clancy of Cincinnati, Chio. Ed Biddle, his wife and dau., Axie are buried in Mt. Mariah Cemetery, east of Vandalia but no markers.

X. William Biddle was the youngest child of John E. and Sarah Ann Worley Biddle. He was born about 1870. I have marr. application of Wm, son of John E. Biddle and Sarah Ann Worley Biddle..no date given but his age was 21..so believe he is the Wm Biddle who md. Mary J. Burton in Owen Co. on Oct. 27, 1891. Also said a nephew "Uncle Bill's first wife wasnamed Mary but they separated & no ch. He remarried and believed to have lived around Jasonville." We do know Bill Biddle was alive in July 1918 as was in the group picture taken at the death of his sister, Molly Crist.

In 1875, a wild turkey was killed near Spencer, Ind. by Nathan J. Kinney weight $26\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

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JACOB BIDDLE & descendants



Four. Jacob Biddle, the fourth child of John W. and Elizabeth (Gamber) Biddle, was born on August 23, 1824. He was married to Rebecca Davis on October 12, 1849 in Carroll County, Ohio. Rebecca was born in Ohio about 1829. Probably in the fall of 1851, Jacob with Rebecca and two small sons moved to Owen County, Indiana. Jacob Biddle built the first grist and saw mill in the south part of Lancaster, now called Patricksburg, in Marion twp., Owen Co., A few years later he sold out to Stephen Maggerlein. Jacob, realizing he didn't have long to live, made out a will on the 3rd of February 1859. He died 10 days later. William Moore and Hamilton Moffet were witnesses to the signing of the will. Jacob named his esteemed friend, James Black, Executor and asked that James sell his property and obtain a farm for the use of his beloved wife. He left all the household goods and furniture to Rebecca and nominated and appointed her guardian of their sons, James Samuel Biddle, John Biddle, Winfield Scott Biddle, Oliver Bruce Biddle and also of their daughter, Ellen Jane Biddle. (The will is 3 pages long but mostly legal terms so I've mentioned all the important data.)

Jacob Biddle died on February 13, 1859, aged 34 years, 5 months and 20 days. He is buried in the cemetery at the southeast edge of Vandalia, Indiana.

The widow, Rebecca Biddle married Joseph Denton on December 13,

1862 in Owen County, Indiana.

I. James Samuel Biddle was born in 1850 in Carroll County, Chio. He was just a couple years old when his parents moved to Owen Co. Indiana. James Samuel must have died shortly after the death of his father in 1859, as he is not listed with his widowed mother, three brothers and sister Ellen Jane, in the 1860 census. John Biddle was born in 1851 in Ohio, and was just a little tot when the family moved to Indiana. John was 32 years old when he married Margaret Anne Huffman on November 15, 1883 in Clay Co. Indiana. John and Annie lived at Brazil, Indiana. They had one daughter, Coila Biddle, who was born on October 21, 1884. couple adopted a boy, Austin, who served in World War I. Coila Biddle was married to Emmet Kerins on October 29, 1907. They had one daughter, Margaret who married George James and live in Brazil, Indiana. Coila and Emmet Kerins adopted a girl, Marjorie who married John Kaelber. The Kaelbers live in Brazil, Indiana. They have two sons, John Robert and Bill. Winfield Scott Biddle was born on Sept. 21, 1852 in Marion

township, Owen Co., Indiana. Scott Biddle married Martha Ward. Scott and Martha Ann lived at Martinsville, Illinois and later at Sullivan, Indiana. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters. Scott died on January 20, 1918. He and Martha are

buried in Center Ridge Cemetery, Sullivan, Indiana.

l. Pearl Biddle, was the oldest child of Winfield Scott Biddle and Martha Ann (Ward) Biddle. Fearl was born on October 16,1880. She married Harrison Weaver and they lived at Broadlands, Ill. They did not have a family. Pearl died at Broadlands but was buried at Sullivan, Indiana.

Guy Roscoe Biddle was born on January 23, 1882 at Bowling Green, Indiana. Guy married Elva Burress at Sullivan, Indiana. Guy was mayor of Sullivan from 1948 to 1952. The couple had 3 children, John W. Biddle, Lois Biddle and William Scott Biddle. Guy Biddle died on April 3, 1955. He is buried in Center Ridge Cemetery, Sullivan, Indiana. Elva Biddle lives at 221 W. Wolfe John W. Biddle was born on Nov. 8, 1919. He married Beverly McCammon. John works in the lab at Pfizers in Terre Haute. John and Beverly have a son, John Scott Biddle, born Aug. 30, 1950 & a daughter, Janis Rae Biddle born June 15, 1952. The family lives at 820 N. State St. in Sullivan, Indiana. Lois Biddle was born on July 15. 1921. She married Noah Stevenson. Noah is salesman with Chesty Food Company in Terre Haute. Their children are: Karen Ann Stevenson who married Michael Arnett and have a 2 yr. old son, Michael Allen, James L. Stevenson and David Brent Stevenson. The Stevensons live in Sullivan, Indiana. William Scott Biddle was born on August 17, 1925. He married Barbara Fhillips. They live at Tingley Park, Illinois. Bill is assistant sales mgr. for Economy and Engineering Co. in Chicago. Their children are: Sherry Ann Biddle, born Dec. 27, 1952, William Scott Biddle born May 22, 1955, Michael Edward born May 17, 1959 and Jane Marie Biddle born June 11, 1962.

3. Daisy Biddle was born on March 4, 1883. She died on October

15, 1903, aged twenty years. She was single.
4. Earl Biddle was born on December 14, 1885 at Martinsville,

Illinois. Earl married Leona Wagner. Earl and Leona live in Rockville, Indiana. They have one son and one daughter, Robert Rosco Biddle was born on Sept. 25, 1905. He married Gladys Lamb. They live at Shelbyville, Illinois. Their children are: Robert Earl, Frances Jane and Frank Rosco. Mildred Louise Biddle was born on February 20, 1908. Louise married Homer Allen Knowles. They live in Danville, Indiana with their adopted son, Guy Allen Knowles. Earl and Leona Biddle took Virginia Hance into their home when she was 15 yrs. old. Virginia Pinegar lives at 402 S. Jefferson St., Rockville, Indiana with her daughter, Sharon Kay, who was adopted by Virginia and her late husband, Harold. Charles Robert Biddle was born in October 1888. He married Bertha Mae Sheedy. Charles died on October 9, 1931. He was killed in an accident in the oilfields. Charles is buried in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The couple had one son, Ray E. Biddle The Ray Biddles have two sons, Gary R. who is married and has a 3 yr. old son and infant daughter, Julie. Bertha Biddle lives with her son and family at 3607 Trimble Road, Nashville, Tenn. 6. Effic Biddle was born on November 27, 1890. She married William Ranabarger. The couple had one son, Dolbert Ranabarger. Effie died in October 1918. She was buried in Highland Lawn Cem. Terro Haute, Indiana.

Jacob Biddle is buried at Vandalia, Ind.

'near Spencer)- On his grave is:

The boast of heraldry, the power of power

And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave

await alike, the inevitable hour

The paths of glory, lead but to the grave.

Oliver Bruce Biddle was born about 1854. Bruce married a lady whose first name was Beulah and they moved to Minot. N. D. shortly after their marriage. They had several children but thru the years lost touch with the relatives so this is all we

know of that family.

V. Ellen Jane (called Ella) Biddle was the youngest child of Jacob and Rebecca Davis Biddle and their only daughter. She was born on June 16, 1857. Ella married James G. Mustard on Nov.29, 1877 in Clay Co., Ind. Jim was a farmer and they lived near Poland, Indiana. Jim and Ella had one son, Robert Bruce and one daughter, Minnie. Ella died Aug. 12, 1922. Jim died Apr. 11, 1941. Robert Bruce Mustard was born east of Center Point, Ind. He married Ella Sopha Frazier. They had seven children. Bruce died on July 7, 1953. Ella died July 24, 1955. Harley Mustard was born on Feb. 20, 1904. He married Helen Opal Boyce and their children are: Donald James Mustard who married Ruth Haltom and have Micheal and Susan. Rosemary Mustard married Larry Lawlin. They live at Indianapolis, Ind. and have two sons, Brian & Bruce. Gertrude L. Mustard married Kenneth Killion. They live west of Bowling Green, Ind. Children are: Marion, Carylon and Ken Robert. Ralph E. Mustard married Mary Crabb, and they live at Center Point, Ind. Their children are: June, Richard, Dawn, Joan, Stephen, Jane, Ralph Jr. and Lilly Bell. Myrtle Fern Mustard married Carl Strong and have one child, Trudy Strong, Mooresville. Indiana. Mary E. Mustard married Victor Brewer. They live near New Agustia, Ind. Their children are: Darwin, Lyn, Barbara & Cindy. Max N. Mustard married Mary Dautell. They live at Center Point, Ind. Their children are Rose Marie and Doris Jean. Mustard married Robert Bass.

2. Minnie Mustard was born on Sept. 25, 1887 at Poland, Ind. She married Winfield Scott Mitchell in 1907, and they lived at Brazil, Ind. They had 4 children. Anna Katherine Mitchell was born on April 26, 1909. She married Roy Rightsell and had two daughters, Dorothy June who married Bill Robertson, Brazil, Ind. and Ruthanne who married Archie Trainer, Live at Clarkston, Wash. Anna Katherine later married Neal Short. They live at Culdesac, Idaho. <u>Virginia Mitchell</u> was born on July 27, 1913. She married Robert Blake. The Blakes have one son, James Edward and live at Kent, Ohio. <u>Helen Mitchell</u> was born on May 30, 1916. She married Fred Payne and lives on R.R.3, Brazil, Indiana. Their children are: John Alan, Anita Kay, Richard Dale & Sue Ellen. James Mitchell was born on Aug. 8, 1917. He married and has one daughter, Michelle. They live in Arkansas.

Winfield Scott Mitchell died on Nov. 18, 1918. In 1921, Minnie Mustard Mitchell married Lucuis Rightsell. They had two sons, Don Rightsell of Brazil and Edward Lee Rightsell of Staunton, Ind. Minnie died Dec. 8, 1953. She is buried in Cottage Hill Cemetery

at Brazil, Indiana.

Rebecca (Davis) Biddle Denton and her second husband, Joseph Denton had one child, Hattie E. Denton born on Aug. 13,1870 at Riley, Indiana. Hattie married May Admire in May 1888. They lived at Poland, Indiana. Hattie and May Admire had one daughter, Eva Admire who was born on Dec. 30, 1895. Eva married George Turley who died on Nov. 29, 1956. Eva married George Mickna & lives at Kerrville. Texas. Hattie and May Admire also had one son, Irving Carl Admire who died in January 1955 at Logansport, Indiana. Hattie Admire died Jan. 29, 1949. She is buried in Fresbyterian Cemetery at Poland, Ind.

Rebecca (Davis) Biddle Denton died on Dec. 23, 1900. She is

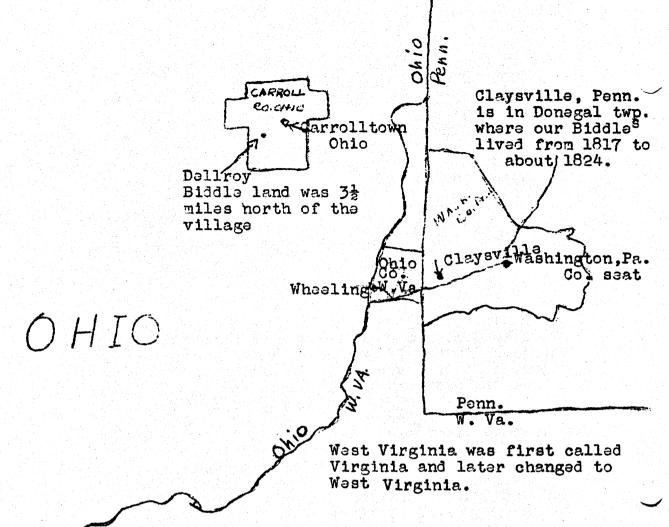
buried in Wilkenson Cemetery, Indiana.

MARY BIDDLE

V. Mary Biddle was the fifth child of John W. and Elizabeth (Gamber) Biddle. She was born sometime in the year 1826. Mary died when 18 years old. She is buried close by her sister, Eliza (Biddle) Baxter in Baxter's Ridge Cemetery in Harrison township, Carroll County, Ohio. Mary's stone is inscribed as follows: "Mary, daughter of J. and E. Biddle, died May 9, 1844, aged 18 years. The old Methodist Church at Baxter's Ridge Cem. is still in use today.

Tuscola, Ill. March 26, 1964

Dear Relatives. It's 10 p.m. and when I get this page filled, I'll have the last stencil typed. If you think it odd that page 10 is my final page, I'll tell you why. I've had to do the typing after I had 3 yr. old Suzy and infant Julie in bed for the night. therefore when I got a family as complete as I figured I could, I typed up that stencil and we ran off the copies when I got several of the stencils ready. I want you to know that Max has been a great help with this research. We've made 4 trips to Owen Co., Indiana in February and March this year, which makes a good 4000 miles we've traveled making trips to Indiana. Max has also operated the dynagraph machine to print all these copies. I appreciate all the times that Alan and Cindy have helped search through more than 30 cemeteries in Owen Co., several in Clay Co., and also at Hymera and Jasonville, Indiana. So you see it s been a family project and we've spent so much time in "Sweet Owen County" that we almost feel like residents. I still have about 20 lines to go so I'll tell you about one of the hardest cemeteries to reach. It's called the Phillips cemetery and is s.w. of Vandalia, Ind. At that time, we were told the only way to reach it was from the south so we left the kids and the car at a farmhouse. First we crawled under an electric fence, walked across a plowed field, across a pasture with "ma" constantly keeping both eyes on a bull while Max blazed a trail through weeds three feet tall, then we forded a creek, climbed over a wooden fence, and walked up the longest hill in Indiana, I think. This was truly an old cemetery as many many old sandstones and the last buriel we found was in the early 1870's. We've recently heard you can now get to this cemetery from the other side . as a road has been opened up part way...so we plan to go again some nice day. Thanks again to all of you who have taken the time to write me again and again. It would indeed be dry reading to just read page after page of names and dates. For that reason, I placed sketches now and then to take one's eye off the print for awhile. This has been a great experience for me, I've met so many nice people and if I kept at this awhile I could learn more about the families of Isaac and John E. Biddle. I had to stop sometime though so I set April 1 as the deadline & if Max doesn't break his right arm...we'll get the rest of Sincerely, Vinginia this done tomorrow night. -10-



SAMUEL G. BIDDLE AND DESCENDANTS

both (Gamber) Biddle: Was the sixth child of John W. and Elizabeth (Gamber) Biddle: He was born on May 23, 1829 in Ohio County Virginia (later changed to West Virginia) somewhere near Wheeling. Samuel was about four years old when the family moved to Carroll Co., Ohio. His boyhood was spent on the 77 acre farm purchased by his father in Harrison township. The closest village was Dellroy just 32 miles due south of the Biddle land. The log house was situated in the valley with hills on all sides. A spring provided the family with cool water year around. We believe Sam got his schooling in a little schoolhouse just one mile from his home. Samuel was 20 years old when he moved to Owen Co., Indiana. He was 5' 10" tall and later wore a close cropped beard. Sam was married to Jane Davis on August 31, 1850 by Thomas Whallon in Owen County. Jane was the daughter of William and Jane Davis, both natives of Ireland. Jane was born in Ohio on April 25,1831. The young couple lived with her parents for awhile after their marriage. Samuel was a carpenter by trade. They were the parents of three sons and one daughter. One of the sons died in infancy. Jane (Davis) Biddle died when aged 34 years, 11 mo. and 5 days. She died March 30, 1866. Surviving were her husband, son Beorge aged about 14 yrs., Edward Edgar about 7 yrs. and Anna Maude who was just past five months old. Jane was buried on the Davis lot \ in the cemetery at Vandalia, Indiana.

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Children of Samuel G. Biddle and first wife, Jane (Davis) Biddle.

- I. George W. Biddle was born about 1852. He married Elizabeth E. (Lizzie) Blair on January 28, 1873 in Clay County, Indiana. George was a brakeman on the Vandalia Railroad and lived in Brazil, Indiana. George and Lizzie had two daughters, Cora and Sybil. Cora E. Biddle was born on August 29, 1875. She married Louis E. Tilley on Jan. 29, 1908 in Clay County, Ind. Sybil J. Biddle was born in 1877. She rode the Interurban to and from her job at Roots Dept. Store in Terre Haute, Indiana. George W. Biddle died when in his 30's..we believe about 1885...No death record available at Brazil courthouse. His widow, Lizzie married George A. Dandurand on April 6, 1892. They had a daughter Helen. Sybil Biddle did not marry. She died at Brazil, Ind. on August 11, 1939, leaving her property to her sister, Cora Tilley and half sister, Helen Ehrlich.
- II. Charlie A.Biddle was born about May 4th, 1858. He died on August 2, 1858, aged 2 months and 28 days. On Feb. 28, 1964, my brother, Everette Biddle accompanied Max and I on one of our many "jaunts" to "Sweet Owen Co, Ind." to seek new data. It was then we found the stone of little Charlie, lying face down in the sod. The inscription also said he was the son of S.G. and J. Biddle. The infant was buried in Vandalia, Ind. cemetery near his grandfather, John W. Biddle.
- III. Edward Edgar Biddle was born in 1859 or 1860. He was listed as 20 years old in the 1880 census of the city of Brazil, Ind. His occupation was "boarding clerk". Eddie was an artist and died in his early 20's. No marriage record found for him.
- IV. Anna Maude Biddle was the youngest child and only daughter of Samuel and Jane Biddle. She was born on October 21, 1865 at Vandalia, Indiana. She played the piano and gave lessons before her marriage. Her favorite song was "The Florine Waltz." Maude was married to Charles A. Henderson on June 10, 1°84. Charles was born near Williamstown, Ky. and was quite a horseman. Chas. worked for Samuel G. Biddle in carlier years..they built coal shafts for the mines. When Charles died, he was yard foreman for the largest clay works in Clay County, Indiana. Maude and Charle. lost their first child, a son who died at birth in 1886. The infant was buried beside his grandfather, Samuel G. Biddle in Brazil Cemetery. A second son, Harold E. Henderson was born on Christmas Day, 1891 in Brazil, Ind. Charles Henderson died on June 2, 1909. Maude died June 6, 1929. Both are buried in High-land Lawn Cemetery, Terre Haute, Indiana. Harold E. Henderson went to Michigan and was married to Clara A. Swanson On January 20, 1917. They have lived all their married life in Michigan. Harold retired on Feb. 1, 1957 after being a Division Sup't for Chrysler Corp. for over 26 years. Harold and Clara live in their lovely home at 16710 Harrison St., Livonia, Michigan. They have one daughter, Margaret who was born in Detroit on Jan. 11, 1924. Margaret married Harry Brown. The Browns have two children, Eileen Roberta born Aug. 22, 1953 and David Mark Brown born on June 3, 1958. The family now lives at Caracas, Venezula, in South America.

G. Biddle married Melissa Curtis. The date was June 5, 1867. Melissa was a good step mother to the boys who were now 15 & 8 yrs. and Maude was 18 months old. They moved to Brazil, Ind. in the block coal district. Samuel built shafts for the coal mines and bought several lots and some land in Clay Co. Samuel and Melissa became the parents of 5 children. On Jan. 24, 1880 Samuel made out his will. He gave all his properties to his wife, Melissa except for the organ, which he bequeathed to his daughter, Maude. Samuel died 8 days later, on Feb. 1, 1880. His physician, Dr. J.C. Gifford listed consumption, as the cause of death. His age was 50 yrs, 8 mo and 8 days. He was buried in old Cottage Hill Cem. on W. Main St., Brazil at Water Works road. On Nov. 3, 1881, the widow, Melissa Biddle married Charles W. Reed in Clay Co. He was an attorney and in real estate. After the death of Mr. Reed, Melissa later married J.W. Nail, Melissa died Feb. 16, 1913 in Brazil. She is buried beside her daughter, Euala Lizzie Kemp in Cottage Hill Cemetery. Following are the 5 children of Samuel G. and Melissa Biddle: I. Arba C. Biddle was born in 1868. Arby or Orbie was md to Lora Lathrop on Nov. 27, 1890 in Clay Co. The couple lived in part of the house owned by his mother. Arby died at an early date of tuberculosis and no children born to this union. II. Eula Lizzie Biddle was born on Feb. 22, 1870 at Brazil. She married Harry Dudley Kamp on June 29, 1887. They had one son & 2 dau, all born in Brazil. Harry Curtis Kemp was born on April 15, 1888. He moved to Alabama in Sept. 1923. Harry married Merias Justa Prine. Justa was born on Feb. 28, 1907 in Wash. Co., Ala. Harry adopted Justa's daughter, Vivian who was born on Nov. 11, 1926. Vivian married Joseph R. Ragona in 1947. They have 3 children, Harry Joe, born Oct. 23, 1950, Robert Thomas, born Jan. 31, 1952 and Richard Clayton, born Jan. 4, 1960. Harry Kemp is retired from the U.S. Army. He & Justa live at 2206 St. Theresa Court, Mobile, Alabama. Nellie Louise Kemp was born on July 26, 1889. She md. Ray Ramsey in 1908 in Indianapolis. Nellie died on April 30, 1912. Doyne Louise Kemp was born on Jan. 2, 1892. Doyne married Fred Stewart on Aug. 21, 1908 at Marshall, Ill. They had I dau, Helen born Mar. 10, 1910 at Paris, Ill. Helen married Ed Wilkins and lives at 1626 Albany St, Ferndale, Mich. The Wilkins have a son Charles E. who is married and has 2 children. Doyne later married Lawrence Morget. She died Aug. 30, 1945. Charles Samuel Biddle was born on Jan. 23, 1872 at Brazil, Ind. He md. Theresa Davis on June 27, 1894, a native of England who came to America at age of 7 yrs. They became the parents of Theresa died Sept. 15, 1915 and buried in Crown Poin 7 children. Cam, Kokomo, Ind. Charles Samuel Biddle remarried in 1916 in Ft. Wayne, Ind where he was stationed with the Salvation Army Office, He married an Indian woman named Rebecca Tapakoo, who had 8 child Rebecca had been raised in an orphanage in Shakertown, Ky. Charles died Dec. 21, 1932 and buried beside first wife, Theresa at Kokomo, Ind. Following are the 7 children of Charles and Theresa. -13-

Fourteen months after the death of his first wife, Jane, Samuel

 Roy Sheldon Biddle, first child of Charles Samuel and Theresa (Davis) Biddle was born at Brazil, Indiana on Oct. 4, 1895. He married Fannie Brown. They had these children: Charles Robert, Theresa Theora, Mildred Louise DeVee, Clarabelle Rose, and Roy Sheldon, Jr. who died in 1933 aged 3 yrs. Roy Sheldon Biddle, Sr.

died Feb. 21, 1954 at Kokomo, Indiana.

Charles Davis Biddle was born on Dec. 10, 1897 at Brazil, Ind. He married Harriet Koon. They had two children, Harry Sheldon Biddle and Charles Raymond Biddle. Charles Davis Biddle's second wife was Faye A. Hosler. They had a son, Donald Charles and a daughter, Patricia who died on Feb. 13, 1953, aged 12 years. Charles Davis Biddle died on May 9, 1957, at Fort Wayne, Ind. He is buried there in Covington Garden Cemetery. Faye lives at 2602 Weisser Park, Fort Wayne, Indiana.
3. Edith Fay Biddle was born on July 2, 1901 at New Albany, Ind.

Edith married a Mr. Mullett and lives at 358 W. 7th St. Peru. Indiana. They had six children: Charles William, Donald Eugenedeceased, Norman Wayne, Virgil Walter-died when 3 yrs. old.

Richard Lee and Phyllis Jean.

4. Norman Samuel Biddle was born Jan. 26, 1904 at Saginaw, Mich. He married Helen Marie Fleming on July 3, 1936. No children born to this union. They live at 1620 Rumsey Avenue, Ft. Wayne, Ind. 5. Thelma D. Biddle was born at Portland, Indiana on Oct. 14, 1905. She married Joe Hisle. Her second husband is Amos Pot-Thelma does not have a family. Her address is: Frieman St. Hamilton, Ohio.

Robert B. Biddle was born on April 29, 1910 at Linton, Ind. He married Josephine F. Broncek. No children born to this union. The couple lives at 3925 Leesburg Road, Fort Wayne, Indiana . 7. Harry Edward Biddle was born on June 29, 1912 at Kokomo, Ind. His first wife was Bernice Mitzker. Harry and Bernice had three children, Eldon Leroy, Jo Ann and Theresa. Harry's second wife is Rosemary Gennante. They have one son, Samuel Edward Biddle. Harry's address is: 1222 Schilling-Fort Wayne, Indiana IV. Curtis Emory Biddle, fourth child of Samuel G. and Melissa (Curtis) Biddle was born on March 31, 1874. He married Jessie Sherwood on July 8, 1898. Jessie was born at Linten, Indiana.

Curtis was a baker so the family lived in several places through-

out the Wabash Valley while Curtis followed his profession. Curtis and Jassia became the parents of five children.

Theo Biddle was born on April 7, 1900 at Brazil, Indiana. She married Leo Bisch on Teb. 6, 1918. The couple lives at St. Mary of the Woods, Indiana. They have two daughters: Marianne Bisch married Marion Frey. The Frey children are: Leo, Rose Marie who is married and has a 7 mo. old son, David Joseph Vonlandingham, Marie Celeste, Gerald and Marion Frey. Jr. Rita Bisch married George Maher. Their children are: Georgiana, Edward, Elizabeth, Tom and Tim. The Freys and the Mahers live at St. Mary of the Woods, Indiana.

Samuel Sherwood Biddle was born on March 8, 1902 at Brazil, Ind. He married Marguerite Kerstiens on August 26,1942.

S.S. Biddle has been a baker at St. Mary of the Woods College for over 37 years, with five years out while serving as a baker in the Navy in World War II. Samuel has been composing poetry for almost as long as he can remember. He has twice been crowned Post Laureate of Indiana, first in 1956 and again in 1959.

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His poem, "I Can No Longer Mourn" was the prize-winning poem in 1956. It reads:

"She left us when the new year's first full thaw Had loosened Winter's grip upon the land; The Spring she would have loved she never saw, And this year's roses miss her ready hand. And so do I. But thinking how she pore The whole world's woes in one compassioned heart. How fates of nameless waifs could hurt her more Than all the pain that came to be her part In the long months that bound her to her bed, And all the strains her fragile frame had borne And how she sleeps so sweetly now instead. Then, suddenly, I can no longer mourn! When Love and Bread, Earth's famished ones all know Then I might wish her here to see it so."

Samuel and Marguerite Biddle live at 2338 Hulman St, Terre Haute, Indiana.

3. Betty Biddle was born on May 10, 1904 at Jasonville, Ind. She married Frank Lyman. They had one son, Thomas. Thomas and wife, Carol Lyman live at Mt. Prospect, Ill and have 4 children. Betty is now Mrs. Charles Pierce and lives in Appleton, Wisc.

4. Frances Tryphena Biddle was born on August 17, 1914 at Paris, Illinois. She is single and lives at 719 5. 7th St, in Terre Haute, Ind. Frances works in the bakery with her brother

at St. Mary of the Woods College.

5. Catherine Biddle was born on June 4, 1919 at Terre Haute. She married Gordon Nickol on April 17, 1942. They have 4 children Kathy, David and twins, Robert and Roberta. They live at 1415 St. Clair Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio. Curtis Emory Biddle died Aug. 25, 1948. Jessie E. Biddle died Feb. 1, 1955. Both are buried in St. Mary of the Woods Village Communications.

Five. Harry A. Biddle, youngest child of Samuel G. and Melissa (Curtis) Biddle was born in February 1876. Harry died on Nov. 25, 1879, aged 3 yrs. and 9 months. He is buried beside his father in Old Cottage Hill Cemetery, Brazil, Indiana.

Seven. Sarah Biddle was born in Carroll County, Ohio on the 29th of September, 1833. She was just past sixteen years old when she moved with her parents and brothers to Owen Co., Ind. On August 19, 1852, Sarah was married to Richard G. Reynolds in Owen County. Richard was born on Jan. 2, 1833 at Clery, Ohio. Richard was 5' 11", had brown hair and blue eyes. He entered Co. H. 59th Indiana Infantry in August 1862 and served almost three years in the Civil War. He was mustered out at Washington D.C. on May 31, 1865. Richard and Sarah were the parents of four children, Caroline, Samuel, William and The family moved to Cass Loop, Gutherie Co., Iowa in the early 1880's where Richard purchased land. He farmed and was also a brick mason. Richard G. Reynolds died on July 18, 1886. He is buried in West Cemetery at Panora, Iowa. Sarah was married to Granville P. Cromwell on Sept. 8, 1904 at Panora, Iowa. Granville was born in Owen Co., Indiana on July 8, 1836. He, too was in the Civil War and the memory of the bad treatment he received while in Libby Prison remained strong in his mind. He was discharged from Co. I. 1st. Reg't Indiana Volunteer Heavy Artillery on Jan. 10, 1866. Granville and Sarah had known each other since childhood and somehow met in later years. Granville died on Oct. 25, 1911 in the National Military Home at Leavenworth, Kansas. He is buried in a Nat'l Cemetery. Sarah was an excellent practical nurse and helped many people. When her sons were young, she made their suits from the wool she carded. Sarah couldn't write as in those early days it wasn't thought necessary for a girl to have any schooling. She wove beautiful coverlets or counterpanes as they were called in the old days, with fancy designs and lovely colors. Sarah liked to make comforters and made large ones 90" by 110". She was badly burned when a kerosene lamp exploded by her bedside. She lived through the night but died early on Sept. 10, 1916. She is buried beside her first husband at West Cemetery, Panora, Iowa.

Following are the four children of Richard and Sarah Reynolds.

1. Caroline Reynolds was born in Owen Co., Indiana about 1854.

She married Isaac S. Harger on March 5, 1876. She died within

a few years and had no children.

2. Samuel Roynolds was born about 1856 as listed as 4 years old in the 1860 census of Owen Co., Ind. He died about 1875,

aged nineteen years, from tuberculosis.

3. William Martin Reynolds was born on Dec. 20, 1859. He was married to Annie Ethaline Everly in Owen Co, Indiana on Feb. 23, 1882. "Ethie" was born on Feb. 10, 1864. William and Ethie moved to Panora, Iowa where their first child, Bruce Austin Reynolds was born on June 23, 1884. In 1885, the government opened up land in western Kansas near where Protection and Ashland now stand. William and family went there to prove up ar 160 acres of land. They built a 2 room sod shanty and used buffalo chips and cotton wood as fuel. The area was an open prairie at Two brothers of Ethie, Bruce and Ellsworth Everly the time. joined them. The baby Bruce was sick alot with stomach trouble due to the alkali water the well produced. After the claim was proved up, they sold it and went to Withita. Ellsworth Everly returned to Indiana for a time and Bruce Everly settled in Colorado. Later William, Ethie and little Bruce moved to Arkansas City, Kansas, Their second, child, Maude was born there on Dec. 26, 1886. She died when only thirteen months old. Grandmother Sarah Biddle Reynolds stayed with them there as William was an

Indian agent for the Pawnee Reservation, 75 miles from Arkansas City. It was his job to see the Indians were getting treated fair. He made the trips back and forth on a buckskin palamino named Charlie. Charlie was noted for his speed and stamina. On Sept. 18, 1893, the Cherokee strip in Oklahoma territory was opened up for settlement. William staked out a claim eight mile from Arkansas City. At first he built a temporary nouse, then later a larger house and lived there for eighteen years. The town of Newkirk was just two miles south. A daughter, Mary Mabel was born on this land on June 8, 1896. A son, Raymond Ellsworth Reynolds was born on Jan. 17, 1902. Ellsworth Everly came back, built a house in Newkirk where he lived the remainder of his life. William Reynolds was the restless type. The family lived in California, Oklahoma, Texas and back to Wichita where William died. Ethie died Aug. 24, 1939.

Bruce Austin Raynolds was married on July 5, 1907 to Evelena Hall. They had six children. Sybil married Hank Schroder. They have one daughter, Lois married, has one son and lives in Harlonger, Texas, Evelyn married, has I son and 2 daughters and lives in Victoria, Texas, Dwight and family live in El Monte, Calif. He has six children. Phyllis married, has 4 daughters and lives at Alice, Texas. Bruce died in infancy. Bruce Austin Raynolds died of a heart attack on Feb. 3, 1938. His wife died Feb. 24 '38.

They are buried in Newkirk, Okla. Cemetery.

Mary Mabel married David A. Curry. They live at 411 Orchard St., Carthage, Missouri. David served 13 months overseas in World War I. They are the parents of the following five children. Paul Harold Curry was born on March 6, 1921 at Red Oak, Missouri. He married Mary Wells Cole on Jan. 20, 1949. Paul served three and one half yrs. in the Air Force during World War II. Paul and Mary have three children, George Harrison, Karen Sue & Stephen Paul. They live at 1510 Kentucky St., Joplin, Missouri. Ruth Arlene Curry was born June 20, 1922. She married Raymond David Sutton on Dec. 20, 1947. Raymond served as a paratrooper for about 3½ yrs. in the European theatre in World War II. Their children are Bonnie Marie and Brice David. The family lives at 4404 Wyoming Ave. Tampa 16, Florida.

Leon Ray Curry was born June 17, 1924. He married Betty Schell

Leon Ray Curry was born June 17, 1924. He married Betty Schell on Feb. 23, 1946. Their son is Michael David. Leon served 3½ years in the Air Force in World War II. On April 18, 1954, Leon was married to Mildred Edwards. They have one daughter, Kathleen

Ann.

Dorothy Ann was born Oct. 8, 1935. She died Aug. 19, 1937.

David Richard was born June 23, 1937. He married Doris Marcene Lindsey on Jan. 27, 1956. Their children are: Randall Charles, Peggy Sue and Brent Alan. The family lives at Carthage, Mo.

Raymond Ellsworth Reynolds married Mabel Kirkpatrick in

Raymond Ellsworth Raymolds married Mabel Kirkpatrick in Wichita, Kansas on May 29, 1922. Mabel was born May 2, 1905 in Creston, Iowa. Raymond worked for the Railway Mail Service. He is now retired and he and Mabel live at 952 North Belmont, Wichita 8, Kansas. Their children are:

Colleen Rae- born on May 28, 1923 in Council Bluff, Iowa. She married Lawrence Townsend onOct. 16, 1943 in Ephrata, Washington. Lawrence was born on Sept. 2, 1917. They reside in Wichita and have three children, Lynn Rae, Rhonda Sue and Gregg.

Patricia Ruth was born on Jan. 11, 1926. She married James Ellis on Oct. 26, 1946. They had two sons, Charles R. and Bruce E. Patricia died Sept. 24, 1960 in Colorado Spring, Colo. She is buried in Wichita. James remarried and lives in Oklahoma City,Ok.

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William M. Reynolds, youngest child of Raymond E. Reynolds and Mabel Kirkpatrick Reynolds was born on May 20, 1928. William teaches speech and debate in Washington, D. C. He is single.

4. James R. Reynolds, youngest child of Sarah Biddle Raynolds and Richard G. Raynolds was born on July 9, 1867. James was married to Eina Kerr of Owen County on Dec. 11, 1890 in Owen County, Indiana. Edna Kerr was the daughter of Armstrong and Diana Kerr. She was born on Sept. 30, 1868 near Patricksburg, Indiana. James and Edna had four children, all born in Panora, Iowa. James Reynolds was a farmer but was also a brick mason as were his father and brother William. Some of the brick buildings they put up in Panora are still standing. James died Dec. 10, 1950. Edna died July 3, 1951. They are buried on the same lot with Richard G. and Sarah Biddle Reynolds in West Cemetery on highway 64 just west of Fanora, Iowa. Ernest Armstrong Reynolds was born on June 10, 1892. Ernest was

Ernest Armstrong Reynolds was born on June 10, 1892. Ernest was married to Marie Morris on Dec. 25, 1914. They lost their first child, Morris M. was killed in an elevator accident in Yale, Iowa in 1957. Their daughter is Lola Louise Monther. The Monthers have two daughters and live in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Ernest Rey-

nolds is a retired farmer.

Elston Roy Raynolds was born on November 20, 1893. Roy was married to Bernice Burchfield on March 1, 1919. The couple has one daughter, Mary Jane Pasco of 7212 Douglas in Des Moines. Ia. The Pascos have two daughters, Vicki who was 15 and Valerie who was 11 years old when I rec'd this information. Roy Reynolds is retired from farming but is still active in the federal grain program. He is presently chairman of the Dallas County A.S.C.S. The couple lives on their farm near Yale, Iowa.

Ruby Raynolds was born on October 28, 1895. She married Russell Parker in 1918. Ruby was expecting her first child when she got the flu and died on December 12, 1918. She is buried in Frairie

Center Cemetery.

Ralph Raynolds was born on July 5, 1897. Ralph married Vivian Fifer at Fanora, Iowa in February 1919. The couple lost their first child. Ralph Raynolds, Jr. is married, has 3 sons and one daughter. The family lives in Bellevue, Nebraska. Ralph, Jr. is a Major in the United States Air Force and presently stationed at the base at South Omaha, Nebraska. Jean Raynolds is married, has two sons and lives in Denver, Colorado. Joan Raynolds is married, has three children and lives at Dallas, Iowa. Ralph and Vivian Fifer Raynolds live at Linden, Iowa. Ralph is still engaged in farming.

Note-from VBT. Most of the information on this page was sent to me by E. Roy Reynolds of Yale, Iowa. On June 23, 1963, we had stopped overnight at Springbrook State Fark, west of Des Moines, Iowa... while enroute home from a 7100 mile trip west. As we planned our route, we discovered we were just a few miles from Yale, Iowa where Roy and Bernice Reynolds live. We stopped in Yale and learned the directions to their farm. We later learned we met the couple as we were on the way to their home. We did see the nice farm home and maybe we'll get to meet them yet.

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george Bidelle and family

VIII. George Biddle, eighth child of John W. and Eldzabeth (Gamber) Biddle was my great grandfather. He was born on Jan. 23, 1836 in Harrison twp, Carroll Co., Ohio and lived there til the family sold out in Ohio in fall of 1849. George was 13 yrs. old at the time and spent the remainder of his life in Lafayette twp., Owen Co., Indiana except for time serving in Civil War. He was the oldest boy at home when his father fied in Sept. 1850. On May 15, 1859, George Biddle married Eliza Miriah Kerr. Rev. George Jackson performed at the ceremony. Eliza, daughter of John and Ann (Armstrong) Kerr was born in Holmes Co., Ohio on Dec. 23, 1840. She came to Owen Co. when 6 yrs. old and rec'd what little education she could by walking 3 or 4 miles to school a few weeks each year. A second house was erected on the John W. Biddle farm and t'was here that the first three children were born. George Biddle was 5'8" tall, fair complexion, brown hair and hazel eyes. He was 28 yrs. old and a healthy robust man when he was drafted in the service as a private in Co. E. of the 57th Reg t. of Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Addison M. Dunn. Eliza was left with Rob $4\frac{1}{2}$ yrs., Elizabeth Ann 2 yrs. and Mary (Molly) was just 2 months old. Late in the afternoon of the 30th day of November 1864, George was captured by the rebel forces, taken to Columbia, Tenn., marched til they came to Alabama River, on to Montgomery and finally to the horrible Andersonville prison. Geo. slept on the cold damp ground for first two weeks but managed to get a canvas and built a shelter. Food was poor and drinking water was worse. He became ruptured while attempting to carry a huge log from the outside-into the prison pen for he and his bunkmates. He contracted rheumatism in his hips, suffered from scurvy and heart trouble as well as diarrhea-from which many of the prisoners died. Late in April 1865, George was released and got into the Union lines at Jacksonville, Fla., then was taken by steamer to Annapolis, Mi. and from there to Columbus, Ohio where he was honorable discharged at Camp Chase on June 15, 1865. In 1866, George Biddle bought land just 21 miles south of where he had lived since 1849. The couple had ten more children, making a total of thirteen, with all reaching maturity but one son who died when I month old. Dr. Charles H. Willigman was the family physician from July 1856 til 1880 when he moved his practise to Clay Co., Ind. As the years went by, George was considered 3/4 disabled for manual labor but worked when he could chopping wood and clearing his land. In 1898, George bought more land and moved ½ mile north to a house and 10 acres located on the Spencer-Patricksburg Fike, and lived there until his death which occured on November 16, 1908. He is buried at Splinter Ridge Cemetery now known as Fleasant Hill Cemetery. The couple's son Joseph lived with his mother. Despite her advanced years, Eliza Biddle enjoyed good health and was not satisfied unless doing something in the nature of productive work. On Wednesday evening, July 2, 1919, she was in the cellar churning butter to sell to a huckster when she suddenly died of heart failure. She was buried beside George in Splinter Ridge Cemetary.

Eliza dl Biddle

Jacksonville, Florida May 3, A.D. 1865

Well, Eliza, it is with the fondest of pleasure I take my pen in hand to let you know that I am still on the land and among the living, and I truly hope these few lines may find you and mother and the children well. I am in tolerable health at this time. I have had the rheumatism a good deal but am well of it now. I will tell you about my travels. I was captured November 30 and taken to Fort Miser, Tennessee, stayed there a few days and was marched to Meridian, Mississippi where I was until the 20th of April. On the 28th of April, I got into the Yankee lines at Jacksonville, Florida, where I am yet.

I got a new suit of clothes yesterday and it makes me feel proud. Well, I must tell you what I got to eat in prison, one pint of meal, not sifted, half pint of peas, five ounces of meat, three spoons-ful of sorghum. That was what I got for a day's rations, but Uncle Sam has plenty to eat. I get fresh bread, sugar, coffee, tea, molasses, fish, potatoes, beef, rice and onions. George Crab and Bill Crall and Sam Weaver and I mess together. We went out last night and brought in five fat hens and we had a gay mess. I would like to see you all first rate and have a small chat. I could tell you more than I can write. I don't think it will be long till I get home for the war is about played out. The damned Rebs are coming in here every day. The Colônel commanding the post at Balden came in here yesterday to surrender up his forces. Then I must tell you how the damned brutes served me when they took me prisoner. They took my overcoat, blanket, shirt, underwear, socks, gloves, knife, knapsack, canteen and comfort.

But enough of that, I think we will start to Annapolis, Maryland in a few days to parole camp and I think all the Indiana boys will be sent to Indianapolis from there. I must bring these few crooked lines to a close and go to camp and get supper. I am in a colored soldiers tent writing. He gave me this paper and envelope and ink. I tell you they are gay looking soldiers. Tell Roby and Lizzie Ann to be good children: till I come home and I will bring them something pretty. I would like to see the baby and all the rest of the folks. I heard that Joseph was exchanged and had got a furlough home. Tell Bob, Tunis, John and Amos that I will write to them as soon as I can get some paper. I send my best respects to all Union friends but can't go a cent on a Reb. So no more at this time. But I remain,

Yours until death George Biddle

Note from V.T. -The "Bob" mentioned would be Robert Kerr, Eliza's brother.
"Tunis" was Tunis Everly, husband of Eliza's sister, Matilda.
"John" and "Amos" were George's brothers.
George was discharged on June 19,1865. His brother Joseph rec'd his discharge in Sept. 1865.

Last Will of George Biddle Jan. 26, 1907

Being in my right mind and of a disposing mood, I hereby make my last and only will.

First- I bequeath to my beloved wife, Eliza during her natural life, 10 acres of land on which we now live with house and barn and situated on Spencer& Patricksburg Pike road, also horse named Grant, if alive at my death, I cow, all household goods, furniture and buggy.

Second- I also bequeath to my son, Joseph A. Biddle, the above 10 acres of land at my wife's death, during his life time, at his death to revert to my legal heirs.

Third- I give to Madge Fulk, my grand daughter \$25. I appoint Robert A. Biddle, my executor. I desire that the balance of my personal property be sold and that the remainder of my land 100 and 45 and a fraction over be sold by Robert at fair deal and out of proceeds he erect to my grave a suitable monument, pay all my just and honest debts and pay daughter Diana Myers \$25 in place of a cow she was to have when she was married, pay to my son Wm. Fred \$80. in place of a horse he was to have received when he was of age and rest of my money, I desire to be distributed equally among my children-Robert A., Elizabeth A., Mary A. Rosalie Diane, Tunis, James, Florence, Fred, Ada.

Witnesses-John Dayhuff
W. Fred Biddle

Biddle Golge Bidelle

Here are part of the people who vouched they knew George Biddle and helped him get an increase in his pension... Richard G. Reynolds, Thomas Ault, Jacob Humble, Dr. Wm. Williams, Wm. Crall, Curtis C. Halton, John W. Bolling, Wm. Fender, Mary S. Harger, Joseph W. Robinson, Elias Dayhuff, Tunis Everly, John M.Leonard, Geo. W. Watts, Dr. Chas. H. Willigman, all friends or relatives, of George and all the other Biddles in that area. Elias Dayhuff was born in Carroll Co.; Ohio near the Biddle farm and had been a close neighbor to George for 44 yrs. in Owen Co., Ind. Wm. Crall or Crawl (he couldn't write so I found it spelled both ways) first met George in Andersonville prison. They were bunkmates. Wm. told of how he "hooked" sweet potatoes from a sutlers stand...as heard they were good for scurvy. A sutlers stand was owned by a merchant who usually followed the troops and sold their food, etc. to soldiers for very high prices. Since Wm. was a prisoner.he had no money. John W. Bolling knew the Biddles since 1854. He was in the service with Joseph Biddle. He told of a visit soon after his return from the service and on another visit he went to make a trade and did make it. Richard Reynolds was the husband of George's sister, Sarah. Tunis Everly was the husband of George's sister, Matilda. Mary S. Harger was a younger sister of Eliza, George Biddle's wife. All the signatures were obtained from photostatic copies.

Gavine Biddle. Mory & Harger. Vines & verly Richard & Raynalds. Charles. H. Williaman.

Robt a. Biddle

I. Robert Armstrong Biddle was the first child of George and Eliza Biddle. He was born on January 3, 1860 at the family homestead in Lafayette township, Owen Co., Ind. Rob was just four years old when his father was away for a year fighting in the Civil War. He rec'd his education in the common schools of the township. He passed the exam for a teacher's license and taught in the Owen county schools for 17 years. Among the district schools in which he served as teacher were the Gray School at Freedom, Raleigh, Gourdneck and Splinter Ridge schools of Lafayette township and the precinct school No. 2 of Jefferson township. Through all these years of teaching, he pursued his vocation of farming. On April 7, 1883, Rob Biddle was united in marriage to Lavina Ellen Johnson. They were the parents of four daughters and a son who died at birth. In later years, Rob and Lavina moved from the farm, which was located east of Patricksburg on the Spencer-Patricksburg Pike. The moved into Patricksburg where Rob was engaged, for a time, in the feed and poultry business with Samuel E. Halton. Later he served as the Postmaster for twelve years...until failing health compelled his retirement. For more than forty years, Rob was a Sunday school teacher and a member of various church boards. In early manhood, he rec'd the license of Exhorter or local preacher, which was renewed from time to time by the District Conference. Robert Armstrong Biddle died Feb. 5, 1943, aged 83 years, 1 mo. and 2 days.

1. Bertha V. Biddle was born on February 9, 1884. She married Marvin Lucas on March 19, 1904 in Owen Co., Ind. In 1905, they moved to a farm near Hume, Illinois. Bertha told me of the trip which was made in two farm wagons filled with their clothing, farm equipment and furniture. A hired man accompanied them. They got to Terre Haute about dark and finally found a room for the night. They stayed two years at Hume but returned to Owen Co. Marvin was Sheriff of Owen County from 1924 to 1928. He died on June 10, 1935 and buried in Riverside Cemetery. Bertha lives in Spencer, Indiana. Their six children are:

Roxa Lucas was born on Nov. 12, 1904. She married Leo Kaiser and live at Centerpoint, Indiana. They have one daughter, Carolyn June Kaiser, born March 24, 1935, who married Harold Beasley. The Beasleys have two children, Mark Stephen born Feb. 18, 1959 and Marsha Sue, born on Sept. 21, 1962.

Leota Lucas was born on Jan. 27, 1908. She married Loy Maegerlein & lives at Spencer, Ind. They have one son, John Marvin Maegerlein, born Oct. 1, 1929. He is married and has a son, Jo Michael born Aug. 5, 1958

Michael, born Aug. 5, 1958.

Ruth Lucas was born on June 2, 1909. She married Ralph Sindlinger and they live at Indianapolis, Ind. Their daughter,
Marilyn Sue Sindlinger was born on Jan. 7, 1934. She married
Harold Ison and their children are: Diana Jean, born Dec. 9,1953,
Nancy Lynn, born Oct. 31, 1956, Gregory Loren born Sept. 16,1960.

Robert H. Lucas was born on July 13, 1912. He married Edith
Street. They live at Spencer, Ind. where Robert is Owen County
Circuit Clerk. Robert and Edith have three sons: James Robert
Lucas was born on Sept. 20, 1937. He is married and have a daughter, Sandra Ann born Nov. 28, 1960 and daughter Susan Lyn Lucas
born Feb. 25, 1962.

Allen Frederick Lucas was born Oct. 30, 1940. Allen and wife are the parents of Gregory Allen Lucas, born Nov. 23, 1961 and Julie Ann Lucas born on June 21, 1963. Thomas Michael Lucas, youngest child of Robert and Edith Lucas was born on Nov. 8, 1953. Dorothy Lucas was born on June 28, 1918. Dorothy married John Walter Wickens and they live at Plymouth, Indiana. Children are: Elaine Dee Wickens, born July 20, 1936. Elaine married Richard Amor and children, Jane Ann Amor, born Sept. 12, 1960 and Julie Beth Amor born Nov. 7, 1963. Marvin Ray Wickens was born Jan. 10, 1940. He is married and their children are: Tammy Jo Wickens, born June 8, 1960 and Kristia Kay Wickens, born Feb. 14, 1962. June Gay Wickens was born June 18, 1948. Keith Steven Wickens was born Jan. 18, 1953. Marvin Richard Lucas was born on March24, 1924. He married Hilan Wright and live at Salem, Indiana. Their children are: Richard Allen Lucas, born July 28, 1949 and Joy Renge, born Nov. 31, 1953. 2. Ernestine E. Biddle was born on August 26, 1892. She married Walter E. White on Sept. 18, 1912. They live in Patricksburg, Ind and have eight children: Pauline White was born on Nov. 4, 1913. She married Earl Reams, R. R. 1 Clay City. Ind. Children are-Don, Jim. Bob, Sharon, Sammy and Lynetta. Irma White was born on December 19, 1915. Irma married Ernest Dayhuff, R. R. 1 Clay City, Indiana. They have two children, Nancy and Ernest, Jr. who are both married. Evelyn White was born on February 12, 1918. Evelyn married Cleo Bonnewell and they live at Cayuaga, Indiana. The couple has threw children, Bob, Janet Kay and Arletta Sue. Mary White was born on April 11, 1921. She married Carl Rea and lives at Bloomington, Indiana. Their daughter, Sandra is married. Virginia Ester White, born Jan. 12, 1923. Died, aged 9 months. Betty White was born on Dec. 1, 1925. Betty married Wm. Hauser. Their address is R. R. 1 Coal City, Ind. Their children are Jack William Hauser and Peggy Diann Hauser. John Robert White was born on March 23, 1929. He married Glandors Brown. They have one son, Jeff and live at Indianapolis, Ind. Patricia White was born on Jan. 28, 1933. She married Leon Hochstetler. Children are Lynn and Kevin. Live at Plainfield, Ind. Nona E. Biddle was born on Apr. 21, 1896. She married Ross Graham on Sept. 18, 1909, and had two daughters, Irene Graham born May 5, 1910. Írene married Arthur Kelly. Lives Coal City, Ind. Juanita Graham was born on Nov. 18, 1912. She married Dean Fulk. They live at Lyons, Ind. Have two sons, Edward and James Fulk. Son of Rob't and Lavina Biddle died at birth. Mildred Biddle was born on March 19, 1900. She married John Schmalz on Dec. 23, 1920. They live at R.R.1 Bowling Green, Ind. John and Mildred have three daughters: Vivian was born on Dec.25, 1922. Vivian married Bill Sims. Their sons are Russell born July 3, 1947 and Ray born Sept.1, 1954. The Sims live at 3151 Cleveland Ave. Michigan City, Ind. Roberta Schmalz was born on Nov. 7,1927. She married Bill Morris, Spencer, Ind. Their daughter, Karla was born June 13, 1956. <u>Priscilla Susan Schmalz</u> was born on April 13, 1932. She married Bob Tandy. The family lives at New Market, Ind. Bradley Tandy was born on February 9, 1959. Pamela Tandy was

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born on July 26, 1962.

Elizabeth Ann Biddle was born on June 7, 1862. She married John Dayhuff on Dec. 3, 1889. John was a farmer and the couple lived most of their married life near Patricksburg, Indiana. Elizabeth's hobby was growing flowers. Three children were born to this union, Selma, Banning and Roxa. John Dayhuff died on March 12, 1913. Elizabeth died on June 24, 1930, aged 68 years, 17 days. They are buried in the Macedonia Cemetery near Vandalia, Indiana. This cometery lies just north of the farm which Elizabeth's granifather, John Biddle bought when he moved to Owen County from Carroll County, Ohio in the fall of 1849. 1. Selma Dayhuff was born on Sept. 21, 1890. She married Wm. Hauser on Feb. 14, 1911. They live on R. R. 1 Coal City, Ind. Their children are: Lena Hauser was born on Sept. 20, 1911. She married Thomas Dunigan. Their first son, Lawrence Lyle Dunigan died when only 10 days old. A second son. Warren Devon Dunigan was born on Feb. 20, 1936. He married Mary Hutcherson. Lena Hauser Dunigan died on June 15, 1960. Lela June Hauser was born on June 12, 1913. She married Elmer Newkirk. They live at R. R. 1 Ellettsville, Ind. No children. Theodore Hauser was born on March 30, 1915. Ted married Mabel Shouse. They have onse son, Gary Dean Hauser and a daughter, Sharon Anne Hauser. Gary married Linda Jones. They live in Denver, Colo. Sharon Anne married Douglas Dalton. The Dalton's have one child, Angela. They live near Coal City, Ind. Maxine Hauser was born on Aug. 12, 1917. She married Howard Inman and live at Coal City, Ind. Their children are: Janice, Tessibel, Judy, Douglas and Brad. Janice was born Feb. 14,1935. She married Lew Wallace and have one shaldStephanie Wallace. Tessibel was born May 27, 1936. Judy was born April 10, 1940. She married Gene Foltz and one son, Brent. Bouglas was born on Dec. 8, 1941. Brad was born on Dec. 27, 1958. Dewey Hauser was born on Nov. 25, 1919. He married Evelyn Sneath. They live at Plainfield, Ind. Their children: Lee & Mark. Marjorie Hauser was born on Oct. 6, 1922. She married Charles Main. Their daughter, Charlene was born on Feb. 25, 1948. Dwight Hauser was born on March 7, 1925. He married Jean Loos. The family lives in Tennessee. The children are: Suzanne, born Dec. 31, 1946 and Debora h, born July 2, 1955. Rosalie Hauser was born on Mar. 30, 1928. She married Archie Brumfield. They had 2 sons, Lonnie born July 14, 1947 and Lynn born July 23, 1950. Rosalie is now married to Don Easton. They live at Patricksburg, Ind. 2. Banning Reid Dayhuff was born on May 4, 1894. He married Wilma Richards on Aug. 6, 1921 at Palestine, Ill. They lived most of their married life at Patricksburg. Their two children are: Zeta June and David. Banning died July 5, 1960. He is buried in Riversido Cometery, Spencer, Indiana. Zeta June was born on Jan. 16, 1926. She married James King. No children. The couple lives in Indianapolis. David Dayhuff was born on Aug. 29, 1932. He married Mary Pinkerton. They live in Mooresville, Ind. Children are: Ila Lynne and William Reid Dayhuff. 3. Roxa Boyrl Dayhuff was born on April 6, 1899 at Patricksburg, Indiana. She was married to Harry Selzer on Dec. 28,1933 at Bloomington, Indiana. Harry was born on May 9, 1896. They do not have children. Roxa and Harry live at Ellettsville, Ind.

III. Mary (Mollie) Angeline Biddle was born on July 10, 1864 in Lafayette township in Owen County, Indiana. Mollie was married to William Austin Bonnewell on August 4, 1889. W. A. Bonnewell was a farmer and the couple lived at Arney, Indiana. They had four sons and one daughter. Mollie was struck by an automobile as she walked home from a parent-teachers meeting and died from injuries on June 26, 1932. Her age was 67 years, 11 months & 16 days. Mollie and her husband are buried in Mt. Miriah Cemetery about three miles southeast of Vandalia, Indiana. Following are their children: George Bonnewell was born on June 10, 1892. He married Ella Gullamore. Their three children are Evelyn, Wilbur and Vivian. George is retired and lives at 539 S. Washington, Bloomington, Ind. 2.. Wayne Bonewell was born on September 13, 1893 at Spencer, Indiana. He married Ellen Jane (called Nellie) Fraser at Sioux City, Iowa. Wayne dropped one "n" off his last name when he joined the army in 1917. Wayne and Nellie moved to Arkansas in Dec. 1934. They live on R. R. 1 Rudy, Ark. which is located 13 miles n.e. of Van Buren, Ark. Wayne is a retired farmer but still raises cattle. Their children are: Charles Wayne Bonewell born July 18, 1922. He married Dorothy Crum and have one daughter, Kathy. Live at San Antonio, Texas. Bonnie Jean Bonewell was born on Feb. 24, 1925. She lives at San Antonio, Texas. Robert Allen Bonewell was born on February 8, 1927. He married Edna Coleman and have three children, David Allen, Marsha Jane and Janet Diane. Address is R.R. 1 Rudy, Arkansas. Donald Bonewell was born on January 6, 1934. Donald married Betty Bayakin. They have one son, Ronald Dale, and live on R.R.1 Rudy, Arkansas. Dorothy Ellen Bonewell was born on November 4, 1941. She married Gale Bennett. The Bennetts have two daughters, Melanie Kaye and Cindy Gale. Address is R.R.1, Rudy, Arkansas. Selba Bonnewell was born on January 19, 1900. He married Molly White. They have two sons and a daughter, Bernice. is retired. Their address is 2116 Procter, Feoria, Illinois. 4. Robert Faul Bonnewell was born on January 8, 1903. Robert married Muriel Hylden and has two sons, Paul Douglas Bonnewell and Mark Wayne Bonnewell. Robert is janitor at a school in Indianapolis, Indiana. His address is 7105 Dalegard, Indianapolis, Ind. 5. Florence Bonnewell was born on February 8, 1908 at Spencer, Indiana. She married Ivan Ticher and lived at Bloomington, Ind. The couple had one daughter who died when about one year old. Florence died in 1925 and is buried at Bloomington, Indiana.



Rosalie Biddle was born on October 1, 1866. She married Vonlangingham Pugh. Rosalie and Lang lived in Owen County, Knox County and Greene County, Indiana. They were the parents of 7 children, although only three reached maturity. Lang died on the 23rd of December in 1914. Rosalie died August 19, 1940. They are buried at Worthington, Indiana.

Homer Curtis Pugh was born on Nov. 11, 1888. He married Ethel Oliphant. They had two children, Robert and Mary Jane. Robert lives in California with his wife and four children. Mary Jane lives in Florida. Homer Fugh died July 28, 1955 at Indian-

apolis. He is buried at Worthington, Indiana.

2. John Pugh was born in July 1891. Johnnie died on July

11, 1893, aged two years.

3. Nellie Ruth Pugh was born on July 11, 1893 at Freedom, Indiana. She married Ovid W. Merrill. They had one son, William born in October 1920 at Worthington, Indiana. William and wife live at Carmel, California. No children born to this union. After the death of her husband, Nellie Merrill sold her home in Indiana. She left Indiana in July 1950 and bought a house in Pacific Grove, Calif. Her address is 247 17 Mile Drive.

4. Florence Mable Pugh was born on Dec. 9, 1894. 1912, Florence was married to Richard Yardley. In June 1917, the couple moved to Washington, D. C. where Dick worked for the government. They moved to Atlanta, Georgia in 1937. Dick was attorney for the U.S. Gov't Interstate Commerce Commission. He died on April 16, 1957. Dick and Florence were the parents of the following seven children:

Robert Pugh Yardley was born on Jan. 28, 1913. He married Ocie Emsweiler. Bob works in the Post Office at Annapolis, Md. They live in Rina, Md. Bob and Ocie have one son, Robert, Jr. He is

married and they have one son, Kenneth.

Mary Rosalia Yardley was born on Sapt. 5, 1914. She married Harry Morgan. Their daughter, Sandra married Bob Swank and have one child. The Morgan's live on Valencia Draw Decatur, Georgia. Virginia Nelle was born on June 14, 1918 She married Alvin Williams. They have one son, Alvin, Jr. and live at 1534 Melrose Dr. Atlanta , Georgia .

Richard K. Yardley was born on Feb. 10, 1921. He married Ellen Loslichom in Germany. They live in Giessen, Germany where Richard is the Purchasing Officer for the Quartermasters Office.

The couple has one son, Richard Randolph Yardley

Rebecca Elizabeth Yardley was born Dec. 13, 1922. She married Gerald L. Young. Their children are: Gerald, Ir., Victoria Anne, Richard Hobard and Cynthia Sinclair. The family lives at 766 Virginia Circle, Atlanta, Georgia,

Paul Keith Yardley was born on March 17, 1927. Keith married Mildred Grubb. They have two daughters, Nancy and Barbara . The

family lives on Pinehill Drive, Decatur, Georgia. Susan Margaret Yardley was born on July 17, 1931.

She married C. Gene Jones. They live at 2950 Shiloh Drive, Decatur, Ga. Their children are: Gene, Jr., Sherrill, Deborah Anne and Patrice ia Elains.
5. Bassia Pugh was born about 1896, diad when about 2 yrs

of age.

6. Mary Pugh was born in 1898 and died in infancy. She is buried at Dutch Bethel Cemetery near Freedom, Indiana beside Johnnie and Bessie.

7. The youngest child of Rosalie Biddle Fugh and Lang Pugh was an infant daughter bonn in 1902. She is buried in Busseron Christia n Church Cemetery near Caktown in Knox Co., Indiana.

V. Diana Matilia Bifile was born on Aug. 15, 1868 on a farm in Owen County, Ind. When a young woman, she went to Newman, Ill. where she worked in the some of Mr. Issac Covert and his sister-in-law. Diana met Jeremiah (known as Tim) Myers. They were married in Terre Hause, Indiana by Rev. Robert Kerr. Tim was born on May 14, 1871east of Hume, Ill. Tim and Diana lived on a farm near Hume. They were the parents of two children, Lucile and Waldo. Diana died July 4, 1911 from complications. She is buried in the cemetery at Newman, Ill. After Dianas death, a sister of Tim named Sally Clark took Lucile and Waldo. However after one year, a cousin Fred Clark married. Fred worked on the farm and his wife kept house, so Lucile went home to live but the aunt raised Waldo. Tim died on Jan. 2, 1958 and is buried beside Diana.

1. Lucile Myers was born on Sept. 14, 1901 on a farm 4½ miles southwest of Hume, Ill. and has lived most of her life in that area. She was married to Warren Bowyer on Aug. 31, 1919 at Hume. Warren was born on Nov. 6, 1899 at Solon, Ind. Lucile and Warren were the parents of two son, Virgil and Steve. W arren Bowyer died on May 14, 1962. He is buried in Young America cemetery at Hume, Ill.

Virgil Warren Bowyer was born on June 23, 1921. He was married to Jane Wallace on June 28, 1945 in Wewoka, Okla. Virgil was in the Infantry from Septll, 1942 until Feb. 11, 1946. Hewas in Germany and also the South Pacific. Virgil farms but the family lives in Hume. Their children are: Tim Wallace Bowyer born Dec. 4, 1949, Jeff Warren Bowyer born April 30, 1954, Pamela Jane Bowyer born April 10, 1955 and Dana Jo born Nov. 27, 1959.

Steve Nelson Bowyer was born on April 15, 1933. He was married to Naomi June Fulton on August 2, 1950 at Henderson, Ky. Naomi June was born Dec. 15, 1929 s.e. of Chrisma n, Ill. They are the parents of two sons, Vikk Nelson Bowyer was born on Dec. 31, 1951, Brad Alan Bowyer was born on Nov. 5, 1954. The family lives on a farm six miles northeast of Paris, Illinois

2. Jeremiah Waldo Myers was born on June 7, 1911. Waldo was married to Lucille Bender at Paris, Illinois on August 16,1932. Lucille was born on Dec. 12, 1913 at Newman, Illinois. Waldo and Lucille are the parents of a daughter Carole Joan, born on Dec. 23, 1933 and a son, Jon Douglas, born Nov. 25, 1939. Carole Joan Myers was married to Ellis August Schmidt on Oct. 11, 1955 at Tupelo, Mississippi. Ellis was born on July 18,1933 at Wood River, Ill.

Jon Douglas Myers was married to Carolyn Joan Ward on June 20, 1959 at Illiopolis, Ill. Carolyn was born on June 3, 1941 at Bement, Illinois.

Waldo and Lucille Myers live in Illiopolis, Illinois where Waldo is shop foreman at the Borden's Plant. Lucille had been the assistant postmistress at Illiopolis for about 15 years.



Tunis Warren Biddle was born on February 3, 1870 on a farm near Patricksburg, Indiana. When Tune was sixteen years old, he went to Newman, Illinois and worked for Mr. Bert Fidler. spent the remainder of his life in the Newman area with the excaption of seven years at Crowley, Louisiana. Tune Biddle was married to Ada Alice Hope on January 3, 1894. Ada was born on July 31, 1872 in Newman, Illinois. She was the daughter of Wm. Henry Hoos and Nancy Jans (Jennie) McCown Hoos. Tune Biile and Dr. Ralph Wagner decided to move to Louisiana and did in January 1902. Dr. Wagner's father-in-law (a Mr. Shaw) owned several hundred acres of land there. They leaded a bexear with furniture and implements and another with mules; the men rode to Louisiana in the boxcar so they could take care of the mules. Ada and three young children, Fred-8yrs., Grace-5 yrs. and 10 month old Russell, followed about a week later. Tune worked for a few months and then was lucky to rent a farm. He raised mostly rice, some tobacco and enough corn for feed. They lived on five different farms while down there. The family used a buggy or wagon with horses to get to Crowley. After a big rain, the horses would have to swim through the low places to get home. Rice fields are surrounded by levees and every days someone had to walk the levees to see there were no holes as the rice had to be kept covered with water. One day while Tune was walking the levees, a water moccasin bit him. He knew he had to get help so cut through the rice field as was shortest way home. The doctor split the would open and applied medicine. He said the walk through the water covered rice field probably saved Tune's life as it washed out the poison from the bite. A negro couple named Joe and "Aunt Mary" worked for the family. Once a panther jumped up on a window where Joe and Mary were asleep, gave a loud scream and almost scared the couple to death. Life in Louisiana was something to remember. Tune and Ada became the parents of two more children while in Louisiana, a son Loren born in 1902 and a daughter Wilma born in 1907. The family moved back to Newman, Illinois in 1909. Tune farmed for many years, then bought a home in Newman and moved to town. died Nov. 17, 1947. Ada died July 26, 1951. They are buried in the cemetery at Newman. Following are the six children.

1. Fred Hooe Biddle was born on Dec. 1894 in what is now Memorial Park at east edge of Newman, Ill. He was 8 yrs. old when his folks moved to Crowley, Louisiana and some of his adventures down there were pretty exciting. He told me this tale. * About five miles from where we lived was a cane break or jungle full of timber and wild animals of all kinds. It was like a small island surrounded by a river, one half mile wide. boy friend and I went there looking for muskediens, a sort of striped grape. We were barefooted, he had a sore toe and I had a sore heel. We were up in a tree where the vines grow and all of a sudden we heard a loud scream like a woman makes, then another and another. A panther had spotted us. We sure got down in a hurry and ran for home; neither one had a sore foot then." He said this same panther or another one just like it killed a little white dog they had and the other dog ran thru a screen door and got under a bed. It chased Uncle Fred for a half mile when he was horseback. Several men armed with guns finally Fred was married on October 29, 1913 to anna O. killed it. Anna was born on Feb. 21, 1893 at Broadlands, Illinois. Fred and Anna moved into their home in Newman in 1960 although Fred is still engaged in farming. The couple celebrates their golden anniversary this past October (1963). They have five California to

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Frances Louise Biddle was born on March 31, 1914. She was married on Aug. 12, 1931 to Paul Van Sickle of Metcalf, Illinois. Paul and Frances were the parents of a son Charles, a daughter Janet and a daughter stillborn. Paul died February 12, 1947 and is buried in Young America Cemetery, Hume, Ill. Frances became a beauty operator. She has a shop in her home in Newman. Charles Franklin Van Sickle was born on July 10, 1932. He was in the Marines for three years. He married Pansy Allen on Feb. 7, 1953 at Folkston, Ga. They had one daughter, Melinda Jo, born December 22, 1953. The couple was later divorced. Charles married Darlene Kincaid on Dec. 27, 1960. They live in Newman where Charles has a welding business. Janet Ann Van Sickle was born on Aug. 9, 1938. She graduated from Newman High School. Janet was married to Joe Guiterrez on May 31, 1956. They were divorced and Janet married Philip Hoff. They have two sons: Steven Paul-born Aug. 3, 1959 and Philip Scott-born May 13,1961. The family lives in their new home in Atwood, Illinois

Helen Eleanor Biddle was born on February 17, 1915 near Newman, Illinois. After high school, she attended beauty school in Decatur, Ill. and had a shop in Newman for three years. She later went to Indianapolis, Ind. and worked in Turner's Beauty Shop. In April 1942, Helen was married to Dale Borton of Indianapolis but the couple was later divorced. Helen married Wm. G. Lampe on Jan. 30, 1948. They have one daughter, Anna Carol Lampe born on Sept. 30, 1951. The Lampes live at 3127 37th.St.

Indianapolis, Indiana.

William Warren Biddle was born on March 18, 1916 east of Newman, III. Warren graduated from Newman High School and has been engaged in farming since then. He was married to Wilma Bolton of Arcola, III. on August 8, 1937 at Terre Haute, Indiana. Warren and Wilma have lived all their married life near Newman. They have three children: Delories Lynne Biddle-born April 23, 1939. She graduated from the University of Illinois in June 1961, and is presently working for the state at the U.of I. Delories was married to Fred Boch of Taylorville, III. on Aug. 3, 1963. The couple lives in Champaign. William Warren Biddle, Jr. was born on July 14, 1940. "Bill" married Mary Lou Rightsell on Aug. 12, 1961. They have one child, Robert Ray Biddle born on Aug. 30, 1962. Larry Dale Biddle was born on April 10, 1942. He lives at home.

Ada Christine Biddle was born south of Newman, Ill on Aug. 9, 1921. She graduated from N.T.H.S. and was married on Nov.12, 1939 to William A. Schackel of Villa Grove, Illinois. Bill works for the C.and E.I. Railroad. They live at 302 Vine st, Villa Grove. Ada has a beauty shop in their home. They have three children: William A. Schackel was born Aug. 16, 1941 at Lakeview Hospital, Danville, Ill. He graduated from high school, attended college for 2 yrs. at Charleston, Ill, and now the U.Of I. at Chicago. Bill is studying to be a dentist. He married Sandy Kay Burgett on Dec. 7, 1958, and have two children; Gregory Micheal-born July 1, 1958 and Christi Anne born-Mar. 22, 1961. Fredrick Melvin (Mike) Schackel was born Oct. 16, 1945. Pamela Kristina Schackel was born Aug. 1, 1950. Both at home.

Fred Biddle, Jr. was born Aug. 9, 1926. He was married to Lowella Smith on Feb. 14, 1946 at Indianapolis, Ind. They live in their home in Newman with their three children. Fred is a farmer. Fredrick David Biddle was born on April 15, 1947. Richard Lowell Biddle was born on Feb. 15, 1949. Linda Susan

Biddla was born on Oct. 30, 1950.

- 2. Grace H. Biddle was the second child of Tunis W. and Ada Hope Biddle. She was born on June 21, 1897, east of Newman. Grace was married in 1916 to Elmer S. Chandler. Elmer was born on the Chandler farm south of Longview, Illinois. He was a farmer. They lived on the Chandler farm, 2 3/4 miles southeast of Longview for seventeen years. In 1942, Elmer bought 25 acres s.w. of Newman where they lived until 1951 when they bought a home in Nawman. Elmar died on May 8, 1953. He is buried in the Nowman Cometery. Following are their children: Fred Harold Chandler was born on Nov. 9, 1916. He attended the Longview schools and on March 30, 1942 joined the army. Fred served in California, Phillipines and New Guinea. He was discharged on Jan. 24th, 1946. Fred was married to Joyce Katheryn Dacue on March 22, 1945 at Homer, Illinois. Fred and Joyce have one child, a son, Harold Lynn Chandler born on October 8, 1947. The family lives on a farm near Chrisman. Illinois where Fred has farmed for several years. Lowell Harrison Chandler was born on the Chandler farm south of Longview. Lowell (known to all as Bud) entered the army on Feb. 13, 1942. He served three years in Africa and Italy. Bud was discharged on Oct. 25, 1945. He was married to Rita Jean Lucas on February 9, 1946 at Homer, Ill. Jean was born on April 11, 1927 at Battlecreek, Michigan. Bud and Jean have two children; Peggy Jean Chandler-born April 12, 1949 and Jerry Lowell Chandler born-July 17, 1952. Bud is a The family lives on the Fonner farm six miles from farmer. Newman, Illinois. Evelyn Louise Chandler was born on March 31, 1922 south of Murdock, Illinois. She graduated from Longview High School with the class of 1940. Evelyn married Dale H. Froman who was born on Jan. 28, 1923 at West Ridge, Illinois. Dale farmed awhile but for the past twelve years has worked for Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line west of Tuscola, Illinois. The couple has two daughters: Patricia Ann Froman was born on the 14th of August, 1942. She graduated from Tuscola High School in 1960 and has since worked as Secretary to H.J. McCown, States Attorney. Judith Kay Froma n was born on August 18, 1946. Judy is a senior at T.C.H.S. The four Fromans live at 603 South Ohio St., Tuscola, Illinois
- 3. Russell Lowell Biddle was born on March 27, 1901 at Newman, Illinois. He married Coila Beatrice Thompson who was born on August 30, 1906 north of Newman, Illinois. Russell farmed the Widman farm south of Hugo, Illinois, then twelve years on the Oscar Anderson farm, 1 miles south of Broadlands, Illinois. In 1941, Russell quit farming, bought a house in Newman and worked for John Smith Seed Co. and later on the State Highway Dept. til his death which occurred on August 22, 1947. He is buried in the Nowman Cemetery. Russell and Coila were the parents of two daughters and two sons. Coila is now married to Francis Ward, Sr. and they live in Newman. Mildred Virginia Biddle was born on April 29, 1924. Virginia graduated from N.T.H.S. in 1942 and worked in the post office at Newman for two years. She was married to Max R. Thode on Dec. 3, 1943 in Tuscola, Ill. by Rev. Loren Hope, uncle of the bride. Max rec'd his discharge from the Army Air Force on the 6th of Sept. 1945. Max and Virginia have lived in Tuscola since April 1946. Our home address is 1000 pleasantview drive or can be found at M.&V. Garage on rt. 36. Children are: Alan Ray born July 4, 1946, Cynthia Jane born Jan. 1, 1951, Susan Christina born January 24, 1961 and Julie Ann born August 21, 1963.

Marjorie Jean Biddle was the second child of Russell and Coila Thompson Biddle. Jean was born on October 19, 1926. She graduated from Newman High School in 1944 and worked in First State Bank for two years. Jean was married to Richard Gene Wiese of Brocton, Ill. on Sept. 14, 1946. Gene had graduated from the U. of I., served in the European Theatre of War and after his discharge taught agriculture at Newman High. The family lives in Brocton where Gene manages Ragle's Grain Co. Jean and Gene have two children, Connie Jean born Feb. 15, 1948, Steven Gene born May 29, 1952. An infant daughter died at birth in Nov. 1950. Russell Everette Bidile was born on February 21, 1929. Everette graduated from Newman High School in 1947 and worked for some time for State Highway Dept. Everette was married to Donna Mae Lawrence on July 2, 1949 in Tuscola, Illinois. Donna was born on Jan. 23, 1935. They have I daughter, Marsha Kay Biddle born on June 20, 1950 and one son, James Russell Biddle born on Oct. 1, 1954. The family live about one and one half miles northeast of Newman, Illinois where Everette has farmed for several years. This family are camping enthusiasts as are the Fred Biddle Jr.'s. the Carl Dorsetts, the Max Thode's and probably others. Kenneth Hugh Biddle was born on May 20, 1935. Kenneth was married to Katherine Akers on March 1, 1959 in Methodist Church in Camargo, Illinois. A daughter, Dorthy died at birth on March 21, 1960. The couple has a son, Russell Kenneth Biddle, born May 28, 1961 and a daughter, Mary Kay born August 13, 1963. Kenneth has worked at the U.S. I. Chemical plant four miles west of Tuscola, Illinois for several years. The family lives in their new home at 1002 Glanview Drive, Tuscola, Illinois.

Loren Maxwell Biddle was born on August 4, 1902 about $1\frac{1}{3}$ miles south of Crowley. He was about 7 yrs. old when his parents moved back to Newman, Illinois and Loren has lived near or in Newman since then. He was married to Elizabeth Orsborn on Sept. 25, 1926 at Danville, Ill. Elizabeth was born on Feb. 23, 1907 at Marion, Ind. Loren has served 16 years on the city board. Loren was elected Mayor of Newman in May 1961 and is still filling that office. He has a Feed and Seed business in Newman. Loren is a member of Masonic Lodge, Kiwanis. Loren and Elizabeth are members of the Order of the Eastern Star, serving as Worthy Patron and Matron in 1954. The couple has one child, a daughter, Mary Alice (Peggy) Biddle born February 22, 1931 at Hume, Illinois. Peggy graduated from N.T.H.S. in 1949. She was married to Charles Lewis Dravis on November 7, 1954 at the Christian Church in Newman. Charles (Chuck) Dravis was born on April 28, 1928 at Waukon, Iowa. He graduated from Waukon High School in 1945, served eighteen month in army and has been employed in the office of Secretary of State in Springfield, Ill. since 1953. Chuck and Peggy have one child, a daughter, Mary Lou Dravis born on June 13, 1956 in Springfield. The family lives at 3100 Rita Avenue in Springfield.

Note from V.B.T.--I have a little space left so I'll add this. Loren and Elizabeth Biddle enjoyed a trip to Cuba in November in 1951. Loren was top salesman in a contest so won the trip for free. My post cards says "It's sure different here, we've been on the go since we arrived and sure seeing the sights."

VII. Albert Biddle died Feb. 4, 1872 when only 30 days old. Buried in Splinter Ridge Cemetery near Patricksburg, Indiana.

VIII. Joseph Arthur Biddle was born on December 11, 1872 in Owen County, Indiana. He was married to Ruth E. Close on Sept. 12, 1925. Ruth was born on October 19, 1899. Ruth had two daughters, Lavina and Ernestine, aged three years and five yrs. Joseph Biddle was a farmer. The family lived on R. R. 4 near Spencer, Indiana. Ruth and Joe were the parents of the following seven children:

1. Edna Lucille Biddle was born on July 12, 1926. She is single and lives at 5270 E. Reeder St, Indianapolis, Ind.

2. Frances Biddlo was born on December 12, 1928. She married Charles Yates. They live at R. R. 3 Martinsville, Ind. Their children are: Steven, Christine and Karen.

3. Betty Biddle was born on Nov. 17, 1931. She remained

single. Betty lives at R. R. & Franklin, Indiana .

4. Donald Richard Biddle was born on Jan. 8, 1935. He was adopted by the Clarence Rectors when 2 weeks old as Ruth was in poor health. Donald and wife, Virginia have two children Valria and Teresa. They live at 3223 Eder St. Highland, Ind.

5. Phillip Biddle was born on April 5, 1938. He and wife, Bonita have two children, Cheryl and Lyn. They live at 7270 8th St. Buena Park, California. Phillip was in the service and served overseas.

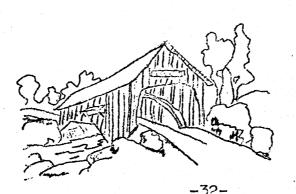
6. George Biddle was born on Nov. 13, 1940. He, too was in the service and was overseas. George married Marie Means. They live at 108 Corona, Long Beach, California.

7, James Biddle was born on October 9, 1942. He has lived at Muscatatuch State School since he was about eight yrs. old.

Lavina Close married Ernest Boling. Their children are: LeRoy, Russell, Fred, Haxel, Virginia, John Joseph and a son, Phillip Everett, deceased. Lavina lives at R. R. 1, Camby, Indina.

Ernestine Close married Archie Edington. Their daughter, Virginia Mae Edington is a high school biology teacher. The family lives at 1529 South Butler, Indianapolis, Indiana. Ernestine and her husband took Phillip and George in their home after the death of their mother. Much credit is given to both Ernestine and Lavine for their good help in raising the younger children as Ruth was in poor health for years and finally had to have a leg amputated.

Joseph Biddle died on February 14, 1943. Ruth died on Dec. 23, 1953. They are buried in the Splinter Ridge Cemetery now known as Pleasant Hill.



5. Wilma Eula Biddle was born on January 17, 1907 about 4 miles southwest of Crowley, Louisiana. Wilma was only two yrs. old when the family moved back to Newman, Illinois. She graduated from Allerton, Illinois High School and attended college at Normal, Illinois. Wilms taught one year at the Alexander country school in Vermillion Co., Ill, one year near Hume, Ill. and four years at McCown school east of Newman, Illinois. She was married on June 16, 1932 at Danville, Illinois to Harold F. Eckerty of Newman. Haroli was born on September 18, 1906;75 miles n.w. of Newman. He graduated from Askin Embalming College at Indianapolis and worked for a funeral establishment in Rankin, Illinois. The couple lives one farm southeast of Newman, Illinois where Harold has farmed for 27 years. Wilma teaches kindergarten in Newman. They have two sons, Bob and Gerry. Bob D. Eckerty was born on December 9, 1933. After graduating from N.T.H.S. he attended the U. of I. until the 17th of Sept. 1953 when he entered the army. Had basic training at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., stationed in Germany from May 1954 til May 1955. After his discharge, Bob worked for two years for an insurance co. in Frasno, Calif., but decided to be a teacher so graduated from Eastern Illinois University in Dec. 1959. Bob has been teaching at Fairmount, Illinois and also is coach there. He was married to Carolyn Young on April 13, 1963. Carolyn was born on Nov. 21, 1942. She also teaches at Fairmount. Garry Lee Eckerty was born on Feb. 9, 1940. He graduated from N.T.H.S. with the class of 1958 and from Eastern Illinois Univ. at Charleston, Illinois in 1962. Gerry was married to Jane Kay Swan at Newman, Illinois on Aug. 28, 1960. Jane was born on Dec. 23, 1941. Gerry and Jane have a daughter, Susan Dianne Eckerty born on Jan 7, 1963. The family lives at Monticello, Illinois where Gerry is 7th grade teacher and also coach.

6. J. Ross Biddle was born at Newman, Illinois on March 7, 1911. Ross was married on July 4, 1930 to Lozinka Elizabeth Delcheff Pilch in the Methodist personage at Charleston, Ill. Lozinka was born on December 12, 1908 at Stewardson, Illinois. Ross farmed until 1950 when they moved into their home in Newman, Illinois. Ross works in maintenance for Industry, Inc. at Villa Grove. Illinais. Ross and Lozinka are the parents of Betty Joan Biddle Dorsett and Ross Eugene Biddle. Another daughter Patty Sue Biddle died a few hours after birth on Dec. 8, 1933 and is buried in the Newman Cemetery. Betty Joan Biddle was born on July 14, 1931 at Cissne Park, Ill. Joan graduated from N.T.H.S. in May 1949. She was married on July 3, 1949 to Carl F. Dorsett in her parents home which was north of Newman at that time. Carl was born on April 13, 1931. He has worked for General Motors at Danville, Illinois for several years but the family lives in Newman. Joan and Carl became the parents of Carl Wayne Dorsett on May 6, 1950. Carl Wayne was a healthy happy little boy but died suddenly on Jan. 30, 1952 from a convulsion. I second son, Richard Lee Dorsett was born on May 26, 1952 and David Eugene Dorsett was born on

May 27, 1954.

Ross Eugene Biddle was born on March 4, 1937 at Newman, Ill. He graduated from Newman High in 1955. On March 13, 1959, Gene Biddle was married to Thelma Jeanette Dickey at First Methodist Church in Champaign, Ill. Gene and Thelma have three daughters, Tammera Jean born April 29, 1960, Deborah Jean born Jan. 2, 1962 and Teri Sue born in December 1953. The family lives at 609

West Church St. Champaign, Illinois

Donald Holmes was born on October 16, 1931. He served 11 years in the Air Force as supply technician. Don is married to Miriam Ringer, formerly of Newman, Illinois. They have 3 children, Anthony Lee Holmes born Jan. 23, 1952 at Lackland Air Force hospital in Texas, Lynnda Janell Holmes born April 25, 1953 in army hospital at Camp Atterbury, Indiana, Dana Gayle Holmes was born on July 21, 1957 at Fort Lautey Naval Hospital in North Africa. The family lives in Newman, Illinois.

5. Wilma Ulla Biddle, youngest child of James F. and Mary(Fulk) Biddle was born on Sept. 30, 1911. Wilma married Clifford Culeman and had one daughter, Frances June. Frances married Morris Wildman. They live at Riley, Ind. and have 5 children, Teresa, Kyle, Vern, Jo and Karen. The Culeman's were divorced and Wilma married Henry Byerly. Henry and Wilma have 2 sons and 1 daughter, Glenn Ray Byerly, Gary Wayne Byerly and Cheryl Ann Byerly.

BIDDLE REUNION HELD

Several of the descendants of John W. Biddle and Elizabeth (Gamber) Biddle met at the Lions Club Shelter in Deming Park, Terre Haute, Indiana on July 14, 1963. A basket dinner was enjoyed and the remainder of the day was spent visiting. A second reunion is planned on Sunday, July 12, 1964 at the same location. You are invited and ask anyone related to come. Fresent were: Mrs. Theo (Biddle) Bisch, Mrs. Marion Frey and Mrs. Rita Maher, all of St. Mary of the Woods, Ind., Miss Frances Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. S.S. Biddle, Vernon and Gertrude Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon P. Biddle and V. Paul III and Scott Alan, all of Terre Haute, Indiana, Mrs. Charles R. Biddle of Nashville, Tennessee, Mr. Loren Biddle, Harold and Wilma (Biddle) Eckerty, Mr. and Mrs. Everette Biddle, Marsha Kay and Jimmy, all of Newman, Illinois, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. James of Brazil, Indiana, Mrs. Guy Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Biddle, John Scott and Janis Rae, Noah and Lois (Biddle) Stevenson, Jim and David, all of Sullivan, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Carl Bielefeld of flear Tolona, Illinois, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Phipps of Indianapolis, Indiana, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Fhipps, Karen Kay, Carla Rae and Jennifer Jan of Rantoul, Illinois, Don and Jean (Biddle) Eyster, Judy and Brent, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Wildman, Teresa, Kyle, Vern, Jo and Karen, all of Riley, Indiana, William and Selma Hauser, Henry and Wilma Byerly, all of Coal City, Ind., Guy and Betty (Biddle) Armstrong, Guy Fredrick, Jr, Cynthis Lee, William Lemoin, Charles Allen, Bradley Dean and Danny Joe, all of Bloomington, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dufour, April, Robin and Blair of Geneva, Illinois, Mrs. Virginia Finegar and daughter Sharon Kay of Rockville, Indiana, also Cheryl Byerly, dau. of Henry and Wilma Byerly, of Coal City, Ind. and Max and Virginia (Biddle) Thode, Alan, Cindy, Suzy of Tuscola, Illinois. This makes a total of 76 people. I hope I didn't miss anyone but not all registered so had to complete the list myself. I'll be looking for you in Deming Fark in July.

IX. James Fountain Biddle was born in Owen Co. Ind. On April 15, 1875. He married Mary Elizabeth Fulk in 1902 and had five children. Jim was a farmer and lived most of his life in Owen Co. He spent about 8 years at Newman, Ill. working as a farm hand when a young man. At one time, Jim out and hauled logs to the saw mill. He used a team of mules named Bill and Jack. He also worked in the mineawhile. Jim liked to read alot and in the evenings in winter would play the harp and did a jig dance. His favorite song was "The Great Specied Bird". His wife who was called Lizzie liked to crochet rugs and a favorite receipe of hers was sorghum molasses cookies. Lizzie died on Oct. 28, 1940 and buried in Splinter Ridge Cametery. Jim died Oct. 3, 1956, aged 81 years. Their children are: 1. Paul Vernon Biddle was born on Sept. 5, 1903. Vernon married Gertrude Ruble who was born Mar. 24, 1905. They live at 2219 N. 29th St. Terre Haute, Ind. Their children are: Marjory Jean, born Dec. 25, 1924. She married Donald J. Eyster on August 1, Their address is P. O. Box 108, Riley, Ind. The Eysters have two children, Judy Jean born Aug. 22, 1949 and Brent James born Feb. 20, 1959. Betty Jane Biddle was born on Oct. 18, 1926. Betty married Guy Fredrick Armstrong. They live on Windcrest Drive, R. R. 2, Bloomington, Indiana. Their six children are: Guy Fredrick, Jr. born June 26, 1946, Cynthia Lee, born Oct. 26, 1949, William Lem born Dec. 30, 1951, Charles Allen, born Sept. 3, 1953, Bradley Dean born Aug. 15, 1955 and Danny Joe born Aug. 4, 1956. Vernon Paul Biddle was born April 30, 1929. He married Shirlee Anne Kramer on April 15, 1951. Their children are: F. Paul III born March 22, 1955 and Scott Alan born July 3, 1959. The family lives in Terre Haute, Indiana. David Lemoin Biddle died at birth on April 9, 1933. Oweetah Lavon Biddle was born on August 22, 1934. She married Glan Gana Pyla. They live at 2900 South Center St., Terre Haute with their three daughters Rowena Gayle, Stephanie Lynn and

- 2. Lyle Leland Biddle was born on Nov. 29, 1904. He died on Oct. 16, 1906, aged 22 months. He is buried at Splinter Ridge.
- 3. Loris Jay Biddle was born on October 6, 1906. He married Melva Pearl. They live on a farm near Lafayette, Indiana. Their children are: Joy, James, Sue Dana, Bonnie and Dian.
- 4. Leafa Mae Biddle was born on Aug. 9, 1909. She married Onis Holmes and had 2 sons, Robert and Donald. Years later Mae was married to Emery Litten and now lives at 119 E. Jefferson Ave. Spencer.

 Robert Lee Hommes was born on January 29, 1929. He married Doris Jean Franklin of Spencer, Ind. They have two children, Kim

Alison..born December 20, 1951 and Laurie Dee born Sept. 28, 1960. They live at 605 E. Daisy Lane, New Albany, Indiana. Robert is a high school teacher but presently serving as coordinates of Flord County asked.

ator of FloydCounty schools.

Melissa Elizabeth.

Donald Holmes was born on October 16, 1931. He served 11 years in the Air Force as supply technician. Don is married to Miriam Ringer, formerly of Newman, Illinois. They have 3 children, Anthony Lee Holmes born Jan. 23, 1952 at Lackland Air Force hospital in Texas, Lynnda Janell Holmes born April 25, 1953 in army hospital at Camp Atterbury, Indiana, Dana Gayle Holmes was born on July 21, 1957 at Fort Leutey Naval Hospital in North Africa. The family lives in Newman, Illinois.

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X. Florence Mayble Biddle was born on June 22, 1877. She married Cary Phipps on May 8, 1902 in her parents home. They moved near Champaign, Illinois in Feb. 1926. In 1942, Cary and Florence purchased a home in Rantoul, Illinois and spent the remainder of their lives there. Florence died August 11, 1956. Cary died in 1957. They are buried in the Lutheran Cemetery, Patricksburg, Indiana. The couple were the parents of the following seven children.

1. Gladys Fhipps was born on Oct. 3, 1903 on a farm at Freedom, Indiana. She married Carl William Biolefeld on Feb. 26, 1929 at Ft. Branch, Indiana. Carl was born on a farm near Urbana, Illinois. The couple now live on a farm west of Tolona, Ill. They are the parents of four daughters: Marilyn Joyce Bielefeld was born in June 1930. She died on Dec. 30, 1931 and is buried in Mt. Hope Comparer near Champaign.

Cemetery near Champaign, Ill.

Iris Lea Bielefeld was born on Sept. 18, 1932. She married Frank DuFour on June 30, 1957 in Champaign. The Dufours have three children and live at Geneva, Ill. April Lea Dufour was born April 27, 1958, Robin Alyce Dufour was born June 13, 1959, Blair Frank Dufour was born on August 21, 1960.

was born on August 21, 1960.

Eleanor June Bielefeld was born on Oct. 13, 1934 on R.R.2 Urbana, Ill. She married John Lee Hart on Aug. 23, 1956 at Champaign, Ill. They were the parents of a daughter, Julie Coleen born March 21, 1957. She died April 6, 1957 and is buried in Mt. Hope Cemetery. Eleanor and John make their home in Mt. Pleasant, S.C. where John is serving in the navy.

Carolyn Kay Bielefeld was born on March 1, 1938. She married Donald Galitz on Sept. 11, 1960. They now live at Macomb, Illinois. They have a daughter Donna Key Galitz born on Nov. 3, 1961.

- They have a daughter, Donna Kay Galitz, born on Nov. 3, 1961.

 2. Homer Phipps was born on April 4, 1905 near Freedom, Ind.
 He married Lena Maud James. They had one daughter, Dorothy Lucile
 born on Dec. 2, 1928. She married Charles Flagler and live in S.
 Miami, Florida. Their children are: Mary Faith, Sally Elaine & Chas.
 Lena Phipps died in 1937. Homer married Ruby Noe Swartz in 1939.
 They had one daughter, Phyllis Elaine born on July 28, 1942. She
 married Charles R. Budres, Jr. on Aug. 18, 1962 and lives at 828
 Glenrose Ave. Pinecastle, Florida. Homer later married Sylvia Ray
 and they live at 1319 E. Bradbury, Indianapolis, Ind. Homer is a
 welder for a structual steel shop.
- 3. George Phipps was born on Sept. 3, 1906. He died on Nov. 22, 1930 and buried in the Patricksburg Gemetery.

4. Warren Phipps died at birth on March 21, 1909. 5. William Phipps died at birth on June 27, 1913.

6. Roscoe Phipps was born on Feb. 10, 1916. He married Juanita Carey in 1944, while Roscoe was in the navy. They live in Chillicothe, Ohio where Roscoe is chief electrian at the federa 1 prison. Their children are: Gary Branham Phipps born March 13, 1945, David Eugene Phipps born Aug. 8, 1946, Susan Christine Phipps born May 1, 1949.

7. Harold Phipps was born on June 29, 1919. He married Beverly Bartell. They live at Rantoul, Illinois. Harold works for the Kuhne-Simmons Construction Company. Harold and Beverly have three

daughters: Karen Kay Phipps

Carla Rae Phipps

Jennifer Jan Phipps

Note from V.B.T.-- Donald and Carolyn Bielefeld Galitz have a new addition who arrived after I typed this page. His name is Douglas Stuart Galitz, born July 1, 1963 in Albuquerque, N. Mexico but the Galitz family still lives at Macomb, Illinois

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XI. William Fredric Biddle was born on Aug. 6, 1879 in Owen Co., He served three years during the Spanish American War. Fred was in the coast artillery based at New Orleans, Louisiana. After his discharge in Sept, 1903, Fred stopped by Crowley, La. to visit his boother Tunis Biddle and family. Tune asked Fred to stay and help gather the rice crop as the only help were negros. Fred did stay and got back to Indiana in December. He met Alma Edith Spear and they were married on Feb. 14, 1907. Fred and Edith were the parents of two sons and two daughters. During the depression, work was scarce so the Fred Biddle family went to Texas. Finding nothing there, they located at Russellville, Arkansas in August 1932. Fred traded his pickup truck ags a down payment on a forty acre farm. Aunt Edith gives this interesting account of life in Arkansas.

"Life in Arkansas was hard but pleasant. It was in the middle of the great depression. The people were good, kind and honest but most were poorly educated. The standard of living was very low compared to what we were used to enjoying ... was at least fifty yrs, behind our standards. Housing was crude, labor was either traded for or paid for with produce. Recreation was church, log rolling, quilting bees and husking bees. Things were much more progressive in the towns."

Fred died in the Veterans Hospital in Fayetteville, Arkansas on August 3, 1939. He is buried in the cemetery at Russellville, Ark. Edith Biddle moved back to Indiana in the fall of 1945.

lives in Worthington, Indiana. Their children are:

1. Louise Biddle was born on Nov. 29, 1907. Louise married Francis McDermott on October 3, 1925. They have two children: Jeanne Carol McDermott was born Aug. 30, 1926. She married Bob Levitt and the couple had the following six children? Vicki Lynn, Beth Ann, Mark Edwin, Mary Jean and deceased are Lydia Ann and Todd. Louise lives at R. R. 1, Worthington, Ind. Lloyd Edwin McDermott was born on Jan. 14, 1928. He married Dorothy Kay. They live in San Bernadina, California. Their children Deborah, Michael and Eva Lena.

Everett Eugene Biddle was born on Feb. 23, 1909. married Elizabeth Novak in 1935. They live at 4262 Central Ave.,

Fremont, California. They do not have a family.
3. Merville Spear Biddle was born on July 2, 1911. Married Lola Thompson in April 1936. A son, Robert Louis Biddle was born on July 1, 1937. He married Dorothy Smith on the 25th of May 1962. A daughter, Barbara Anne Biddle was born on June 20, 1939. She is single. The Merville Biddle's live at 559 Western Drive, Memphis, Tennessee.

4. Rose Elizabeth was born on June 22, 1917. She married Arlos Ray on Dec. 26, 1936. They have two children: Patricia Gene Ray was born on Nov. 17, 1937. She married Larry Casroute

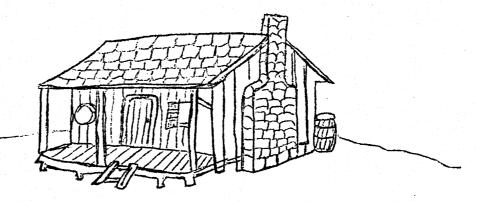
in Jan. 1959 and was later divorced.

Sherrill Lee Ray was born on Oct. 15, 1939. She married Robert Ludwig in Dec. 1955. They have one son, Robert Arlos Ludwig born in March 1957.

Rose Elizabeth's address is : Mrs. Arlos Ray, P. O. Box 95

Malden, Missouri.

- XII. Ada Rusha Bidile was born on April 28, 1881. She married Walter Humble at Patricksburg, Indiana on January 13, 1902. Walter was born at Patricksburg on April 12, 1878. He made a living as a foundry shipping clerk. They lived at Terre Haute, Indiana. Ada died on February 25, 1954. Walter died January 4, 1960. They are buried in Grandview Cemetery in Terre Haute. Walter and Ada were the parents of five sons:
- 1. Oren Humble was born on Sept. 5, 1902. He married Ruth Fuller on August 25, 1934. Oren learned and worked at the glass blowers trade and later as a machinist. The couple was divorced in 1952. They did not have children.
- 2. Ovid W. Humble was born on April 29, 1905. He married Ilene Strang on September 27, 1941. They are the parents of identical twin daughter, Marilyn and Evelyn, who were born on Sept. 21, 1942. Ovid is engaged as a millwright foreman at Ford Motor Co. Rouge Plant in Dearborn, Michigan. He has been with the co. there for thirty three years. Their address is 3427 Detroit St. Dearborn, Michigan.
- 3. Faul V. Humble was born on January 14, 1907 at Terre Haute, Indiana. He married Mary C. Mills in Detroit, Michigan on Sept. 15, 1930. Mary was born in Nova Scotia. Paul served as Chief Fetty Officer in the U.S. Navy in World War II and Korean War. Faul is a member of Local #25 of Ironworkers Union, occupying foreman status on various construction jobs, such as, bridges, factory buildings, office buildings, and other misc. iron work in Detroit. Faul and Mary live at 3238 Second St., Wayne, Mich. They do not have a family.
- 4. Donn Humble was born on April 10, 1914. He did not marry. He was living with his parents at the time of hid death which occurred in September 1942. Donn is buried in Grandview Cemetery, Terre Haute, Indiana.
- 5. John A. Humble was born on March 8, 1922. He married Mary P. Touhy. John is a research engineer. He holds a masters degree from the University of Illinois and is pursuing a Ph.D. at present in his spare time. He served in the U.S. Navy in World War II. John presently works for the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Ind. No children born to this union.



XIII. Sarah Mina Biddle was the youngest of the thirteen children of George and Eliza Kerr Biddle. Mina was born on June 7,
1883. She married Noel Fulk on April 2, 1902 at Spencer, Ind.
Noel was born on December 23, 1881. He was a farmer and the
couple lived north of Freedom, Indiana. Mina and Noel had one
child, a daughter Lois Madge Fulk, who was born on Sept. 17,1903.
Mina died in November 1904 from typhoid fever, aged 21 years.
She is buried in Dutch Bethel Cemetery in Owen County, Indiana.
For a short while after Mina's death, Noel and 14 month old Madge
stayed with Noel's parents. Later they lived with an aunt, Anna
Abrell at Freedom, Indiana until Noel remarried when Madge was
three years old.

Madge married Robert Ward on Sept. 28, 1922. They were the parents of the following three children:

1. William Kendall Ward was born on June 9, 1923. He married Geraldine Abram. They live at 1602 North Coolidge Road, Indianapolis, Indiana. Their children are:

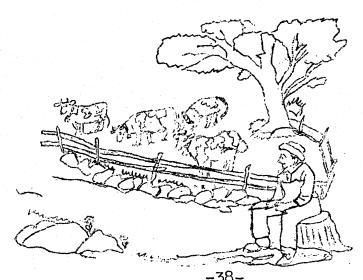
William Jeffrey Ward Jennifer Lee Ward Gary Lynn Ward Deborah Ann Ward Susan Ward Chrystophar Ward

2. Doris Roberta Ward was born on October 13, 1924. She is a Captain in the United States Army Nurse Corpse and at present is stationed at William Beaumont Hospital, El Paso, Texas. Her address is 5207 Cornell Avenue, El Paso, Texas.

3. John Noel Ward was born on September 21, 1933. He married Carol Adams. They live at 1409 North Mount, Indianapolis Indiana. They have three sons:

Twins- Robert Edward and Steven Thomas

Madge and Robert were divorced in 1942. Robert remarried and lives in Panama. Madge married Faul K. Engleman. They live at West Fork, Indiana, which is located in Crawford County in southern Indiana.



A M O S B I D D L E & family

Nine. Amos was the ninth child of John W. and Elizabeth (Gamber) Biddle. He was born on December 12, 1838 in Carroll County in Ohio. Amos was almost ll years old when he moved to Owen County, Indiana with his parents, brothers Samuel, George and Joseph & his only living sister, Sarah Biddle. His father died before his twelvth birthday. Amos Biddle was married to Sindrilla Ann Kerr on December 20, 1860. Sindrilla Ann was born on November 15,1843 in Holmes County, Ohio. She was a sister of Eliza, who married George Biddle, a brother of Amos. The couple became the parents of six sons and one daughter. The family moved to Cowley County, Kansas in the early 1870's, as Sindrilla Ann's mother, brothers and some of her sisters had moved their earlier. Their dog went to Kansas but became homesick and showed up back in Owen County, Indiana. Amos Biddle died on July 24, 1897, aged 58 years, 7 mo. and 12 days. Sindrilla Ann died in the fall of 1911. Both are buried in Mt. Zion Cemetery, which is seven miles west of Winfield, Kansas on highway 160, on the north side of the road and just across from the Mt. Zion schoolhouse. Following are the children but exact order of birth not known by V. B. T.

- I. George Biddle was born on Feb. 10, 1863 in Owen County, Ind. He moved to Cowley Co. Kansas with his parents when a boy. George married Rose Anna Orr, who was born on July 14, 1867. They had one daughter, Lola, who married Ross Edward Burks. The Burks had one daughter, Maxine Roseanna. George Biddle was living at Braman, Oklahoma when he died on May 8, 1933. Braman, Oklahoma is located just south of Cowley Co., Kansas.
- II. Charles W. Biddle was born on June 17, 1865 in Owen County, Indiana. He married Daisy Dean Beswick, who was born on Nov. 23, 1873. They lived at Newkirk, Okla. just a few miles south of Cowley, Co., Kansas. The couple had eight children: Grace Ollie Biddle was born on Nov. 12, 1893. She married and had 3 children. Ethel Anna Biddle was born on Jan. 15, 1896, married and had 3 children. Edna Maude Biddle was born on Feb. 7, 1895, deceased. Irma Mae Biddle was born on March 29, 1898, married and one child. Nora Mable Biddle was born on June 12, 1900, married and 2 children. Ralph Agustus Biddle was born on Dec. 12, 1902, md, 1 child. Harry Emmett Biddle was born on June 1, 1905, married and 1 child. Frederick Charles Biddle was born on Nov. 12, 1908, deceased.
- III. Elza Biddle was a farmer. He married Mary Ehmplky. Elza and Mary lived at Winfield, Kansas. They had four children: Dudley, Irvin, Sylvia and a daughter who died when 2 years old. Dudley Biddle and wife Gorgia had a son Kay V. Biddle and daughter Peggy Biddle. Dudley and wife are both decased. Sylvia Biddle married a Mr. Shelby and has a son Biddle Shelby of Winfield, Ks.
- 1V. Albert L. Biddle was born in 1872. Albert was a farmer. He married and the couple had four children. Albert died in 1926. He is buried in Mt. Zion Cemetery, Cowley Co., Kansas.

 \mathcal{A}'

Ten. Joseph Biddle was born on August 24, 1843 in Carroll Co. Ohio. He was just past his seventh birthday when he moved to Owen Co., Indiana. When Joe was eighteen he enlisted for three months service in the Civil War. He was mustered out on Sept. 8, 1862. Joseph was called into the service as a recruit on the 3rd day of June, 1863 at Indianapolis. He was in Co. H. 6th Reg't of Indiana Cavalry. Prisoner of War records show him as captured at Jonesville, Virginia on Dec. 24, 1863, and was in the miserable Andersonville Prison. Joseph was paroled at Savannah, Georgia on Nov. 2, 1864. He was then transferred to Co. F. 6th Indiana Cavalry and mustered out as Corporal on the 15th of Sept. 1865 at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Joseph was a farmer and spent the rest of his life in Owen Co., Indiana, address was Vandalia, Ind. He was married on Nov. 6, 1866 to Lyda A. Everly. Lyda was born on Jan. 13, 1843. They were the parents of six daughters:

1. Mary E. Biddle was born on February 19, 1870. She died in October 1873, aged three years, seven months and twenty days.

2. Mantie Rebecca Biddle was born on December 8, 1872. She married William H. Secrest on Feb. 25, 1892. They had one daughter, Maude who remained single. This family are all buried at Spencer. Indiana.

3. Nannie O. Biddle was born on March 31, 1874. She was married on May 7, 1899 to Joshua V. Ault. They lived near Petersburg, Ind. They were the parents of the following children: Miss Helen Ault, who lives in Petersburg and is linotype operator on the local paper, Mabel (Mrs. A.H.Bement), Fred and Kenneth of Petersburg, and Irene and Ralph, deceased.

4. Aldoria Blanche Biddle was born on Oct. 1, 1875. She married Lawrence Elmer Plummer on May 24, 1896. They lived at Paoli, Kansas. They had one son, Walter of Paoli, Kansas and Ruth who is married and lives near St. Louis, Missouri.

5. MaggieM. Biddle was born on March 27, 1877. She married Charles Minnick. They lived at Colby, Kansas. Their children are: Dr. Vernon Minnick of Junction, Kansas and Mrs. One(Dewey) Ratcliff of Atwood, Kansas. Maggie and Charles moved to Colorado Springs after he retired.

6. Estella G. Biddle was born on Feb. 23, 1879. She was married on Feb. 18, 1906 in Owen Co. Indiana to Albert E. Mitten. They lived at Vandalia, Indiana. No children.

Lyda Biddle died on January 23, 1893. She was buried in the Vandalia, Indiana Cemetery. The little daughter, Mary E. Biddle is also buried there. Joseph's mother lived with the family until her death in 1898. On Dec. 11, 1902, Joseph married a widow lady named Elizabeth Williams at Patricksburg. by the Rev. Charles A. Ward. They did not have any children. Joseph died on July 26, 1924 at 6:15 p.m., aged eighty years, 11 mo and 2 days. A cerebral hemorrhage was the cause of death brought on by a fall one week prior. Joseph had lived his life on the same farm until the last few years when he moved into town. Military records listed Joe as 5' 10½", dark hair and blue eyes. The G.A.R. ritualistic services were held at his home, after which funeral services were held in Vandalia with Ed West and Son of Spencer in charge. Joe was buried beside his first wife, Lyda in Vandalia Cemetery. He has a military marker, which reads as follows, Corp. Joseph Biddle, Co. F. 6th Indiana Cavalry.

Joseph Biddle

V. Jesse A. Biddle was born on February 8, 1876. Jess married Ethel Elsie Ramsey. They lived on R. R. 3, Winfield, Kansas. Jesse and Ethel had eight children. Jesse died in November 1962. He is buried in Mt. Zion Cemetery.

Mabel Biddle was born on March 11, 1919. She married Jasper Goon. They did not have children. Their address is: 702 East 4th St. Winfield, Kansas.

Leonard Biddle was born on February 28, 1921. He married Iris Rush and have one child. They live in Winfield, Kansas.

Lawrence Biddle was born on July 31, 1923. He is single.
Raymond Biddle was born on August 22, 1926. He married Mary
Bonnewell and have ten children. They live on R. 1, Winfield, Ks. Marjorie Biddle was born on July 12, 1928, deceased.

Lila Mae Biddle was born on July 26, 1930. She married Al-

vin Wallsmith. They have two children.

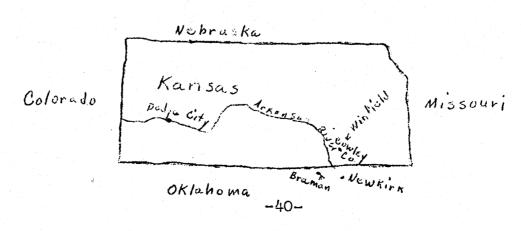
Ralph Biddle was born on September 24, 1932. He married Patricia Sampson and live in Winfield, Ks. They have one child. Shirley Biddle was born on December 1, 1936. She married They have five children. John Rush.

VI. Edd Biddle was born on April 25, 1881 in Cowley Co., Kansas. He married Susie A. Ramsey. They had two daughters, Della Mae Biddle, deceased and June Biddle who married Delbert Murray. The Murrays have one son. Edd Biddle lived at Winfield, Kansas. He died several years ago. His widow lives with the daughter, June Murray in Denver, Colorado.

VII. Ollie Biddle was born on November 12, 1885 at Winfield, Kansas. She was the only daughter of Amos and Sindrilla Ann (Kerr) Biddle. Ollie married Ben H. Bonewell on November 11, 1906. Ben was born at Winfield on August 20, 1881. They lived on a farm near Braman, Oklahoma. Ollie and Ben had six children. Ollie Biddle Bonewell died on Nov. 15, 1933. She is buried in Oklahoma Cemetery, Braman, Oklahoma. George moved into Braman on January 25, 1963.

Pansy Bonewell was born on October 29, 1907. Velva Bonewell was born on September 24, 1909. Violet Bonewell was born on May 1, 1913. Malvin Bonewell was born on Oct. 30, 1914. He died in 1945. Ellna Bonewell was born on Feb. 28, 1918.

Roseland Bonewell was born on June 26, 1921.



Island Home, Octo: 12, 1845. John Wilkes, My dear Sir; your letter of the 9th interested me very much It is always pleasant to find a person that makes a study of one's own familiar subjects. But I'do not catch an exactly what you claim as your discovery. I suppose it is that you have found an octave of the major diatonic scale in the har monics. It does your mind as much credit as if it had never been known before. The puzzle is to find the missing 4th and 6th in the key of the monochord, Of course the same tones can can be found in other Keys amongst the hormonics. The principle is that by taking the dominant of the monochond Key whatever it may be, and you will find it just as you have found it. The A as you have it though eight as the 2nd of Key of by, is false as the 6th in the key of the monochor . The true A is 800 - not 810. It can not be used in that ratio in any key whatever. The tempered A is 807.27. There are too many reasons to give in a letter they this is so. I only state the conclusion's which can be demonstrated beyond all contradiction. If you should find your self in Logans port I should be very happy in having a call from you In the mean time I am yours truly P.S. I send you a pamphlet Horace P. Biddle. entitled - Altudy" One of my Books entitled a "Part Miscellany" contains much illustration of what is merely stated in the "Musical Scale" poticularly in my seview of Profesor Tyndall's work "On Sound" I think Judge Feeth had this book. H.M. B.

S GRAND CONCERT S

ORATORIO SOC

Washington Ave. Church, Jan. 11, 1894.

52nd Concert of the Terre Haute Oratorio Society.

Programme *

PART I

"The bour's now come. The very minute bids thee ope thine ear."—Tempest.

OVERTURE—Grave—Allegro Moderato ORGAN AND PIANOFORTE

RECITATIVE—Accompanied—(Tenor)—Comfort ye, comfort ye my people

AIR—(Tenor)—Every valley shall be exalted.

MR. DAN DAVIS.

CHORUS—And the glory of the Lord shall be revealed.

RECITATIVE—Accomp.—(Bass)—For behold, darkness shall cover the earth

AIR-(Bass)—The people that walked in darkness. 11.

MR. ALLYN ADAMS.

CHORUS-For unto us a child is born. 12.

PASTORAL SYMPHONY—Larghetto e mezzo piano, Organ and Pianoforte 13.

14. RECITATIVE—(Soprano)—There were shepherds abiding in the field.

RECITATIVE—Accompanied—And lo! the Angel of the Lord.

RECITATIVE—And the Angel said unto them.

RECITATIVE—Accompanied—And suddenly there was with the Angel. MRS. W. H. JACKSON.

CHÖRUS—Glory to God in the highest, and peace on earth.

AIR—(Contralto)—He was despised and rejected of men.

MISS DORA HAUCK.

CHORUS—Surely He hath borne our griefs.

CHORUS-And with his stripes we are healed.

CHORUS—All we, like sheep, have gone astray.

RECITATIVE-Accompanied-(Tenor)-Thy rebuke hath broken His heart

30. AIR—(Tenor)—Behold, and see if there be any sorraw:

MR. DAN DAVIS.

CHORUS-Lift up your lieads, O ye gates.

PART II

Heaven rung with jubilee, and loud hosannas fill'd the eternal regions."-

AIR-(Soprano)-How beautiful are the feet.

MRS. DAN DAVIS.

CHORUS—Their sound is gone out into all lands.

RECITATIVE—(Tenor)—He that dwelleth in heaven.

AIR—(Tenor)—Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron.

MR. JOHN H. TAYLOR.

CHORUS—Hallelujah! for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth.

RECITATIVE—"Then shall be brought to pass."

AIR—"The trumpet shall sound."

R. L. Alder.

AIR-(Soprano)-I know that my Redeemer liveth. 45.

56. CHORUS-Worthy is the Lamb that was slain.

CHORUS-Amen!

R. L. ALDER, CONDUCTOR

MISS LOTTIE LONGMAN, PIANIST.

MRS. A. G. ADAMS, ORGA

Oct. 12, 1895. Rec d. Oct. 14, 1993 Notice of Judge lidel's in In aussor to home deste in 1. Faule sove yas. Monday May 14, 14 000 age 89. 4 7 w 12 Dud at his Island House May 13, 9:08 p. m. 1909. Born May 24, 1811. Aged 89.9.70.12 From Judge Horace P. Biddle, Notice of his wife's death.

In Indiahapolis News Sep. 24,1900 Island Home,
The died Sep. 23,1900 after being separated from his husband bine 1846. = 54 years Born 1811.

Jud.

Island Hom, Octo. 12, 1895 Low Wilks, My dear Sio: your letter of the ght intrested neary timele, It is always pleasant to find & purson that makes a study of our oron familiar Sulpiets. But I do not catala Exactly what you claim as your discovery, I Suhpase it is that you have formed and actano of the very diatores Seal in harmonies. It does you mand as somen credit as if it had new neur hew Known leafore. The puzzle es to find the missey 4th and 6th in the Rey of the moriocherd, of the Sames tones Can be forme in other Kys amost the hurmanie, The principle is that by taking the dominant of the minochiras Key

HORACE P. BIDDLE A STUDY

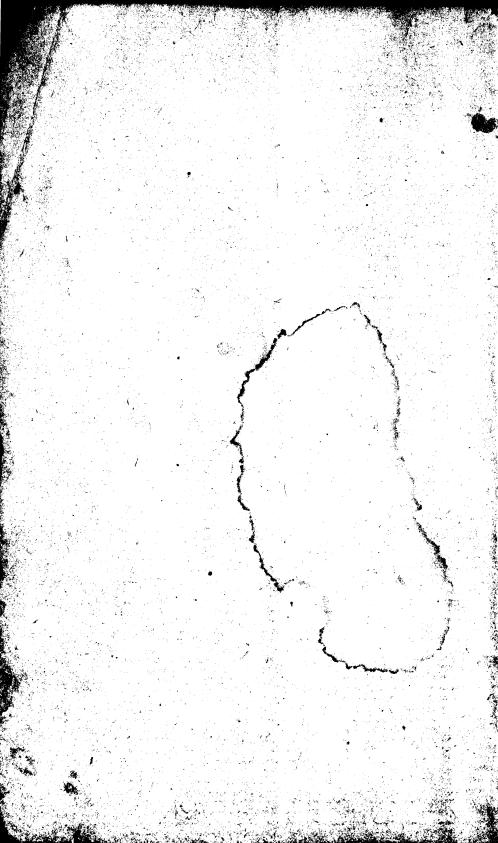
HORACE P. BIDDLE

· A SYUDY

Mrs. BY EVA PETERS REVNOLDS

SECOND EDITION WITH
ADDENDA

LONGWELL & CUMMINGS, PRINTERS, BINDERS AND STATIONERS, LOGANSPORT, IND. 1895.



From Horner P. Biddle Oct. 14, 1895

HORACE P. BIDDLE

A STUDY

BY EVA PETERS REYNOLDS

SECOND EDITION WITH

ADDENDA

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PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

The following letter of Mr. Moulton, the publisher of "The Twentieth Century Review," will show how Mrs. Reynolds came to write the following production. Finding that her article was too elaborate for Mr. Moulton's Review, which is really a very interesting publication of the more popular biographical type, Mrs. Reynolds desired to withdraw the article, to which Mr. Moulton very courteously consented. Mrs. Reynolds now has had a few copies printed for private circulation among her friends:

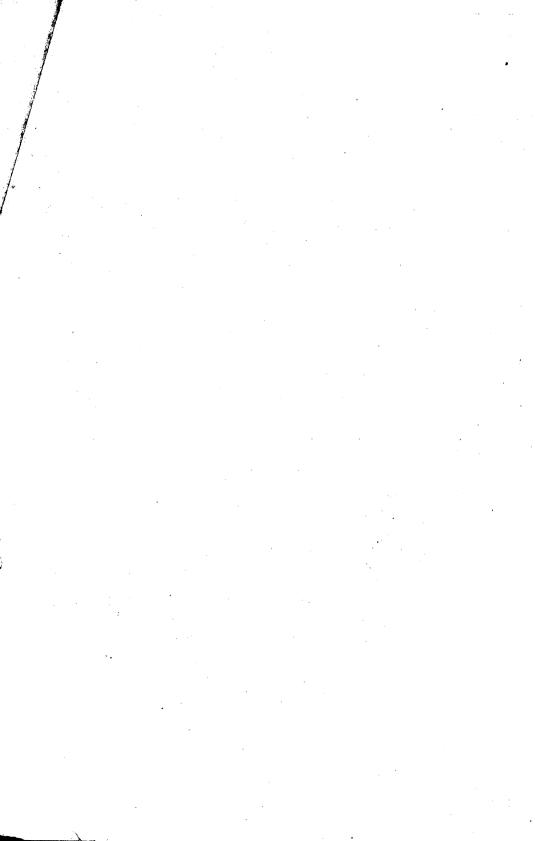
Buffalo, N. Y., May 14, 1890.

HORACE P. BIDDLE, Logansport, Ind.

DEAR SIR: It was my intention to use Mrs. Reynolds' article, also to make payment for the same. This was my intention when I solicited the contribution, but— * * * As Mrs. Reynolds suggests, the article would be too long for my use. Please convey to her my thanks for her courtesy in the matter. The manuscript was very interesting to me. Very truly,

C. W. MOULTON.

Nothing need to be added to this Preface except that the Addenda was written by Mr. Biddle since the publication of the first edition.



HORACE P. BIDDLE



Horace P. Biddle

HORACE P. BIDDLE.

HORACE P. BIDDLE, was born in the State of Ohio, in what was then Fairfield County, but which is now Hocking County, on the 24th day of March, 1811. his boyhood, he received an elementary English He afterwards, however, acquired suffieducation. cient knowledge, to the eye, of the Latin, German, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese language, to translate correctly; and as a student of Sir William Jones he acquired some knowledge of several of the Eastern languages. When questioned on the subject of languages, he is apt to reply that his "eyes know something of several languages of which his ears, tongue and lips know nothing." Mr. Biddle from early boyhood was not only a lover, but a faithful student of his books as well as in the great school of the world. In his early manhood, he felt a desire to study law and make it his profession; and accordingly took up a line of preparatory studies -natural philosophy, history, DeLolme, Hallam's Constitutional England, etc. At the age of twentyfive he applied to the Hon. Thomas Ewing, then a U. S. Senator from Ohio, for advice with regard to

Died May 13, 9:08, p.m. 1:00. aged 849.74. 1 am. Wifa died 879. Sep. 23, 1900. They had been separated since 1846: = 549

the study and practice of the law. He was kindly received by that distinguished man, and after a careful examination, much encouraged. Mr. Ewing recommended him to H. H. Hunter, an eminent lawyer of Lancaster, Ohio, in whose office he was cordially received; and, after studying over two years, was admitted at Cincinnati, to the Common Pleas and Supreme Court of Ohio; and at Columbus to the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the United States. his admission, Mr. Biddle "traveled the circuit" a year in Ohio, and in 1839 settled and opened an office in Logansport, Indiana. He soon had a lucrative practice, rose to the first rank in the profession, and received the highest judicial honors of the State. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention which formed the present constitution of the State. Though Mr. Biddle never neglected his professional studies for any other pursuit, he yet carried on a line of studies in philosophy, science, and literature through life. He is of the opinion that these accompanying studies did not interfere with, nor lessen his ability as a lawyer, but rather strengthened him in his profession.

Mr. Biddle is the author of several books—in science, "The Musical Scale;" in philosophy, "Elements of Knowledge;" in poetry, "A Few Poems," "Biddle's Poems," "American Boyhood," "Glances at the World," "Last Poems," and a volume entitled "Prose Miscellany." He also has written several other books and pamphlets which have been privately printed, but not published; and it is supposed that

he has something still in manuscript. In January, 1881, a few weeks before he arrived at the age of seventy, Mr. Biddle retired from all active participation in the current affairs of life. During the first year of his retirement, he published all the above books except the "Musical Scale" and the first book of poems, though they essentially existed in manuscript before that time—some of them, indeed, for several years. He still resides in his "Island Home," on an island in the Wabash river, amidst his library which he playfully calls his "eight thousand friends"—but Mr. Biddle is not without "troops of friends" besides these.

This introduction may not be improper, though in this article we are concerned only with what Mr. Biddle has written on music, and with him as a musician.

Very early, even in childhood, Mr. Biddle showed an intense love of music, almost amounting to a passion. When still a young lad, in the spring of the year, when the bark on the young paw-paw limbs would slip, he was constantly making whistles, of different sizes, and cutting holes in them to get the "eight notes"—as the scale was then popularly called. But as his whistles soon dried and withered when made of bark, he afterwards made them of cane fishing rods—of the longer and larger, and shorter and smaller joints. He finally succeeded in making a number of little flagolets with the scales approximately correct, upon which he could play

several popular airs—particularly "Auld Lang Syne," and "Hail Columbia." At the age of eleven, he made a fiddle, and twisted the strings for it out of the thrums from the domestic loom. The fiddle did very well, but the thrum strings were not a success. However, he soon obtained proper violin strings, and an elementary preceptor containing instructions, and some popular airs, hornpipes, jigs, etc., and learned to play the "Irish Washerwoman" and "The Devil's Dream." He also made an immense trumpet out of the trunk of a young poplar tree, about eight or nine inches in diameter, and about twelve feet long, by splitting it and hollowing a semi-cone out of each half, then hooping the halves tightly together and putting a tin mouth piece, taken from the dinner horn, in the small end. To use it practically, he mounted it on two forks driven into the ground at the proper height to stand up and blow it. This was a decided success. It could be heard over a mile, and used to startle the neighborhood. this he could reach the twelfth harmonic—obtaining in the scale the lower key note, the octave, major third and fifth. He was very much troubled with the discord of the seventh harmonic-the cause of which he now knows, but of which he then knew nothing.

At the age of eighteen, Mr. Biddle came in possession of a pamphlet, published in London, by which he first learned by a diagram the steps of the musical scale. It seemed very curious to him that the intervals were unequal. This incited him to the

study of the scale, which has been a subject of much interest to him ever since. In 1849 he finished the manuscript of his work on the musical scale. It remained in manuscript until 1860, when he had a few copies privately printed, which he distributed to colleges, musicians and friends. In 1867 it somehow fell under the notice of Oliver Diston & Co., of Boston. That publishing house addressed Mr. Biddle upon the subject, purchased the copyright, and have published several editions of the work.

In this work, which is purely scientific, every disputed question is demonstrated. The author shows the harmonic series, what harmonics can co-exist, and what can not, their relation to the fundamental note on which they rest; that the true scale does not comply with the harmonic series except in the first, second, the major third, fifth and seventh tone; that all besides these are discords to every tone in the scale. He shows the mode by which two tones produce a third resultant tone, which is not a harmonic; gives the analysis of harmony, and the scale of the bell. He also shows the exact imperfection of the tempered scale compared with the true scale. In these views he points out wherein he differs from Helmholtz, Tyndall, and previous writers; also with certain articles in "The Dictionary of Music and Musicians," recently published in London, edited by Sir George Grove.

The following extracts are taken from Prof. Tyndall's work on "Sound." They are in accordance with the views of Helmholtz, and it is believed, with

those of Sir George Grove. At least they represent the opinion thentofore accepted concerning harmonics, and their relations to their fundamental tone:

"Higher tones mingle with the fundamental one, and it is their intermixture which determines what, for want of a better term, we call quality of sound. The French call it timbre, and the Germans call it klangfarbe. It is this union of high and low tones that enables us to distinguish [the tones of] one musical instrument from [those of] another. A clarionet and a violin, for example, though tuned to the same fundamental note, are not confounded; the auxiliary tones of the one are different from those of the other, and these latter tones uniting themselves to the fundamental tones of the two instruments, destroy the identity of the sounds."

"Now it is not possible to sound the strings as a whole without at the same time causing, to a greater or less extent, its subdivisions; that is to say, superposed upon the vibrations of the whole string we have always, in a greater or less degree, the vibrations of its aliquot parts. [Page 116.]

"And so it is with other sounding bodies; we have in all cases a co-existence of vibrations. All bodies and instruments, then, employed for producing musical sounds, emit, besides their fundamental tones, tones due to a higher order of vibrations. [Page 117.]

"In the music of an orchestra, not only have we all the fundamental tones of every pipe, and of every string, but we have the overtones (harmonics) of each, sometimes audible to the sixteenth series. We have also resultant tones, both difference tones and summation tones, all trembling through the same air, all knocking at the self-same tympanic membrane. We have fundamental tone interfering with fundamental tone; we have overtone interfering with overtone; and have resultant tone interfering with resultant tone. And besides this we have the members of

each class interfering with the members of every other class. The imagination retires baffled from the attempt to realize the physical condition of the atmosphere through which these sounds are passing. [Page 282.]

"The strings of a violin, for example, are rich in overtones (harmonics) whose interferences must be taken into account when judging of the combinations of the sounds of two strings." [Page 301.]

Mr. Biddle's answer to the theory of Helmholtz adopted by Prof. Tyndall, is as follows, in his own words:

"In the first place we take issue with Prof. Tyndall, on the facts stated in his propositions—that some of the aliquot parts of a string always vibrate with its whole length—that we have in all cases a co-existence of vibrations, and that the fundamental tones of all instruments employed for producing musical sounds are accompanied by their harmonics. It seems to us that Prof. Tyndall might have suspected the error of these statements in his own familiar experiments on the monochord, wherein, when he plucked the string in the middle, he had no harmonic; when he plucked it into two divisions he had two harmonics; and when he plucked it into three divisions the harmonics produced by two divisions disappeared; when into four, the harmonics of three divisions took leave; thus, continually finding the harmonics of the odd numbers chasing away those of the even numbers, and the even ones those of the odd numbers throughout. And we think he might have been quite convinced by his experiments on the syren, whereby he shut out all possibility of vibrations except the single series he desired. We would also refer to the tone produced by a toothed wheel by striking a card held to its circumference, in which a complication of vibrations can not possibly exist. If these are not convincing, we think Prof. Robinson's stop-cock, through which there is but a single vent, must be regarded as conclusive evidence. A tone is produced and supported by a

single series of isochronous vibrations. One series can never be two series, yet, until it can, one series can never produce two tones. The above experiments show conclusively that there can not possibly be but one series of vibrations in each instance, and therefore but one tone. The fact that a fundamental tone is always accompanied with some of its harmonics does not exist, but the truth is that under musical conditions they never so attend as a necessary accompaniment, and never come unbidden. They can neither be heard nor their existence demonstrated. If they were audible, music as an art would be impracticable. We venture to assert that in a whole orchestra there is not one harmonic which does not come and go by the volition of the performer. Bells produce harmonics at random, though always within the range of their concords; and on the monochord they are made very easily; sometimes, indeed, when the string is bowed, or struck in a peculiar manner, near the bridge, or a rest, they come as volunteers; but it must be remembered that a monochord is usually of an undue musical length, made so on purpose to beget harmonics, which are not, then, always readily produced, except by dampening the nodes. On a harp, which they would be more likely to trouble than any other musical instrument, on account of the great length of some of its strings, and the liberty to pluck them at any point, they never appear except at the pleasure of the performer. On the ordinary piano they cannot be produced at all by the keys alone; indeed the hammers and dampers are adjusted purposely so as to avoid them. Some pianos, however, have a harmonic attachment. The sweet, pure concords accompanying the performance of a superior pianist, and not made by his touch, are sympathic tones from other strings undamped—they are not the harmonics of the strings struck. By undamping the fundamental base tone, its major third, or its fifth, or all of them at once, and then striking their concords, or some of them, above, you will have a pleasing combination of additional harmony, not made by the strings you strike, but by those you hold undamped: or undamp the upper concords and strike the base tones and you will have a similar effect. Any ordinary player may prove the truth of these experiments in a great variety of combinations. It is true that a portion of the scale in most instruments is, or may be made, in harmonics; they are not untamed—they ure subjugated rigidly to their places, and do not appear, except at the desire of the player. The scale of a common horn is all in harmonics except its lowest note. A great portion of the scale of keyed trum-pers paets is in harmonics. Whenever more than one note on a wind instrument is made in the same position, all except the lowest one are harmonics.* Every instrument of the viol kind has a complete chromatic scale of harmonics, and the second scale of harmonics of harmonics. throughout its compass, from an octave above its lowest note. If these came unbidden, and so abundant, Ole Bull would have a sad time with his violin. Hogarth's enraged musician would be but a faint picture of his distress. The truth is, harmonics on stringed instruments, instead of coming voluntarily, are very difficult to obtain, except the few whose nodes are aliquot parts of the open strings; and A. A. the power to obtain them with facility, and use them skillfully, is among the highest graces of execution.

"Prof. Tyndall is quite in error, also, in the doctrine of the co-existences of harmonics with their fundamental tones, and with one another. That they can and do exist to a limited extent, according to a certain law, is true, but he leads us to infer that all the even numbers may co-exist with one another, under all circumstances and in all relations; and all the odd numbers in the same way under like conditions—indeed, he says as much in several places in his book—at least he does not distinguish the law by which their co-existence are governed, and does not notice the law whereby they are produced at all."

"We propose, now, to examine the subject of harmonics, and demonstrate the law of their production and of their co-existence; and we begin with the law of their production on the monochord.

Every harmonic is an aliquot part of its fundamental tone, both in the number and in the distances of includes, and also in the vibrating quantity of the string which pro-

When not way then in more in the number to an write outreast proposion, that is, with the natural se of numbers as 123 12 or 2464, 10, 20 80 40 th

Or each hormonic is increased buttered

duces it. Every fundamental tone is an aliquot part of its harmonic in the number of its vibrations. The vibration of the second harmonic is the sum of its fundamental tone added to itself; the vibration of the third is the sum of its fundamental tone added to the sum of the second: that of the fourth, its fundamental tone added to the third, and so on progressively to any extent—that is, the vibration of any harmonic is the sum of its fundamental tone added to that of all the harmonics which precede it. The fundamental tone of any harmonic is the quotient of the harmonic divided by the number of the fundamental tone; that is, if the vibration of harmonic number twelve, for example, be 360, then divide 360 by 12, and the quotient being 30 is its fundamental tone; or multiply the vibration of the fundamental tone by the number of the harmonic, and the The first division of a monochord produces two harmonics; the second, 3; the third, 4; the fourth 8; and so on to infinity. Livery succeeding octave has a number of harmonics equal in 4 4m to the number in all the octaves which precede it; for example, the first seven octaves have 128 harmonics, the eighth octave has double the number, while out of the whole 256, but 5 belong to the musical scale. Harmonic intervals become less and less continually as they advance in the scale, yet the difference in the number of vibrations between consecutive harmonics is the same as the number

"The following table, No. 1, will show the number of its vibrations per second, and, when a musical interval, the letter which represents it; when not a musical interval, it will be marked with a dash, thus—. We assume C, at 30 vibrations as the fundamental tone of monochord, though of course, the principle is the same, whatever may be the length of the monochord, or the vibration of its fundamental tone:

* This should be, "The first eight octives has double the number. "The first eight octaves has double as the seven cotives eighthe octave a number equal to the seven cotives which precede it, that is 128, which being added to the seven preceeding octaves make 256.

	,	TABL	E I.					3.5	
Harmonics	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,	7,	8.	
Vibrations	30,	60,	90,	120,	150,	180,	210,	240.	
Letters	C	_C,	G,	_ <u>C</u> ,	E,	G,		C.	
Harmonics	9,10	10,	11,	12,	13,	14,	3 rd (16.	

again and again, but amidst an overwhelming and constantly increasing number of discords.

"We next proceed to demonstrate the law according to which harmonics may co-exist on the monochord.

"The fundamental tone may co-exist with any single number of its harmonics. Any single harmonic may co-exist with its fundamental tone, or with any other harmonic of which it is an aliquot part. All harmonics which are aliquot parts of their fundamental tone and aliquot parts of the aliquot parts of their fundamental tone, may co-exist with one another, and with their fundamental tone.

"The succeeding table, No. 2, will show what harmonics may co-exist on the monochord, the number of their vibrations per second, and the letters which represent them when they are musical intervals. The dash represents the wild harmonics which have no representation in letters, and are not musical intervals:

TABLE II.

Harmonics	2,	4,	6,	8,	10,	12,	14,	16.
Vibrations	60,	120,	180,	240,	300,	360,	420,	480.
Letters	C,	C,	G,	С,	E,	G,	,	C.
Harmonics	3,	6,	9,	12,	15,	18,	21,	24.
Vibrations	90,	180,	270,	360,	450,	540,	630,	720.
Letters	C,	C,	G,	C,	E,	G,	—,	C.
Harmonics	4,	. 8,	12,	16,	20,	24,	28,	32.
Vibrations	120,	24 0,	360,	480,	600,	720,	840,	960.
Letters	C,	C,	G,	C,	E,	G,		· C.

TABLE II.—Continued.

Harmonics	5,	10,	, 15	, 20:	, 25,	30,	35,	40.
Vibrations	150,	300	, 450	, 600	, 750,	900,	1050,	1200.
Letters	E,	\mathbf{E}	, В	, E	, —,	,	,	E.
Harmonics	6,	12,	18,	24,	30,	36,	42,	48.
Vibrations	180,	360,	540,	720,	900,	1080,	1260,	1440.
Letters	G,	\mathbf{G} ,	D,	G,	В,	D,	,	E.
Harmonics	7,	14,	21,	2 8,	35,	42,	49,	56.
Vibrations 2	210, 4	20, 6	530,	840,	1050,	1260,	1470,	1680.
Letters	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	

"It must not be supposed, however, that all the harmonics numbered in the same line of figures in the above table will co-exist, but the left hand number will co-exist with any other number in the same line; as for example, 2 will co-exist with 4, 6, 8, and so on throughout the line; so will 8—16, 6—12, or 4—8, co-exist, but as to all other combinations in the same line of figures co-existence is impossible; that is, 4—6, 6—8, 8—10; and 6—9, 9—12, 12—15, and so on throughout all the sections of the table, can not co-exist. The law that co-existence can take place only between the aliquot parts of the whole monochord and the aliquot parts of its aliquot parts, is imperative. The only ratio in which all the harmonics made on the monochord can co-exist, is as follows:

TABLE III.

Harmonics	1,	2,	4,	8,	16,	32,	64,	128.
Vibrations	30,	60,	120,	240,	480,	960,	1920,	3840.
Letters	C,	C,	C,	C,	C,	C,	. C,	C.

"But in such combinations they are all of the same letter, being but octaves and unisons of one another. Any letter, however, produced by this ratio may co-exist with its fundamental tone; as, if you take the numbers 3, 6, 12, 24, and thus throughout, you will produce all G's; or with 5, 10, 20, 40, and so on, you will produce all E's. Besides the unisons and octaves, the only co-existence concordant intervals possible between harmonics are C—E, C—C,

G-B, and G-D, while innumerable dissonances are continually flocking in; for example, in the section of the table beginning with 7, we produce not a single musical interval. In the division of the first and second octaves we have no discords—and it is this fact, no doubt, which led to the belief that the musical scale complied with the harmonic series—in the third octave we have one wild harmonic, representing no musical interval; in the fourth, 3; in the fifth 11; in the sixth, 27; in the seventh, 59; in the eighth, 123; and in these, let it be remembered, all fall within the limits of the musical compass. Now if these were audibly let loose, and 'mixed' with the music of an and companies. orchestra (and if Prof. Tyndall's theory of co-existences were true they might be), no wonder 'the imagination would retire baffled,' to say nothing of the fate of our Finder No ears! The plain and sufficient answer to all this is that and ever and they do not practically exist, and cannot possibly co-exist. Het they work They sleep on the strings as mere possibilities, to be awakened only by the volition of the performer; and then, except some six or eight of the first, are aroused from their repose with great difficulty.

"We will next endeavor to explain the system of harmonics on wind instruments of music, trumpets, flutes, clarionets, pipes; in short, on all wind instruments, except those whose sounds are produced simply by reeds, or metallic tongues, unconnected with pipes or tubes; for on the latter class no harmonics can be made. It is impossible to divide a simple reed or tongue of the ordinary length, and under ordinary conditions for producing tones, unconnected with a pipe or tube, into aliquot vibrations; another strong proof that co-existence does not always take place in musical sounds.

"Harmonics on wind instruments follow the same law of production as they do on strings, but their co-existences are confined simply to unisons. We have not only the evidence of the senses to support this proposition, but also the scientific deductions of the mind, which, on investigation, will appear very plain. On a string the nodes, while they must be resting points for their own harmonics, may vib-

tation or a million dans

rate in the production of any other harmonic of which they are aliquot parts. This is impossible in a pipe, because the nodes, being merely reactionary points, are as fixed as the walls of the instrument, and therefore cannot vibrate; although they may change their places, as move up or down, or increase their number to accommodate themselves to any other harmonic, but they cannot be nodes to one tone and vibrate for the purpose of another different tone at the same time, as they may on a string. A pipe does not cause the tone directly; it merely moulds the wind furnished to it into vibrations, which produce the tone. A string imparts the vibrations directly from itself to the air, and the sonorous or resonant body takes them up and gives back the tone. On the string it is action, in the pipe it is reaction. The nodes of a tone in a wind instrument are but reacting points from its walls, and therefore cannot co-exist except in one system of aliquot parts at a time. As there cannot be two different series of vibrations passing through a pipe at the same time, it cannot therefore possibly produce two different tones at the same time—hence there can be no coexistences except between unisons, and the unisons are the harmonics themselves.

"Prof. Tyndall mentions no distinction between the coexistences of harmonics in a pipe or on the monochord, and makes no exception with regard to tones produced by reeds or tongues blown by wind unconnected with tubes, and none, indeed, in any case. If his theory, that every musical tone is always attended with harmonics be true, then harmonics must have their harmonics ad infinitum; for there is no scientific difference between the causes which produce a fundamental tone, and those which produce a harmonic. Whenever a string is divided into harmonics it is the same as if each one was produced on a separate string; and in a pipe each harmonic is produced by a separate ventral segment, the same as if each one was a separate pipe. They are all alike produced and supported by a series of isochronous vibrations, and any harmonic within the musical compass may become a fundamental tone.

"Having shown by demonstration, as we think, the law

which governs the production of harmonics, and in what combinations on the various kinds of instruments they may co-exist, we now propose to show what effect Prof. Tyndall's system of musical sounds would have on the art of music. We will assume that harmonics audibly exist, and co-exist, as Prof. Tyndall claims they do, and give him the benefit of arranging the fundamental tones into concords. We propose to take his own tables, in which he thinks he chases dissonance to its vanishing point, analyze them, express their musical intervals by letters and the number of their vibrations, arrange them consecutively, and see what kind of harmony they will produce. We shall change them in no respect in principle, but we will assume C at 240 vibrations per second, instead of 264, and count the fundamentals with their harmonics inclusive, so that we may have the whole system of tones before us in one view.

"The following table, No. 4, will show the harmonics taken from C, E, G, as fundamental tones—the common chord, as musicians call it—and their concordant and discordant relations to their own respective fundamental tones, and to the fundamental tones of one another, and between themselves. The column of figures on the left shows the numbers of the harmonics, and refers to all the columns in the table. Each column of letters refers to the column of figures next on its right, and each column of figures shows the number of the vibrations of its letters on the left:

TA	BL.	ж.	IV	٠.

1. C,	240, E,	300, G, 360, C,	480
2. C,	480, E,	600, G, 720, C,	960
3. G,	720, B,	900, D, 1080, G,	1440
4. C,	960, E,	1200, G, 1440, C,	1920
5. E,	1200; G shar	p, 1500, B, 1800, E,	2400
6. G,	1440, B,	1800, D, 2160, G,	2880
7. A, sh	arp, 1680, D flat,	2100, F, 2520, A sh	arp, 3360
8. C,	1920, E,	2400, G, 2880, C,	3840
9. D,	2160, F sharp	p, 2700, A, 3240, D,	432 0
10, E,	2400, G shar	p, 3000, B, 3600, E,	4800
"The	above tabular view	w represents the concor	rds of but

one octave in the musical compass, with their harmonics up to the 10th inclusive. Their tones may be written in musical notation, or they may be shown consecutively by the following letters with their flats and sharps:

"C, D flat, D, E, F, F sharp, G, G sharp, A, A sharp, B, C, D flat, D, E, F, F sharp, G, G sharp, A, A sharp, B, C, D flat, D, E, F, F sharp, A, A sharp, B, C, D flat, D, E.

"They represent the chromatic scale, with the single exception of E flat-though the intervals are not all strictly correct—and are the tones which would co-exist according to Prof. Tyndall's theory. The musician sees at a glance that their co-existence is a solid mass of discord. A slash on all the keys of a piano-black and white-at a single blow, or an orchestra tortured into every discord within its compass, could not be worse. To simplify the principle: The common chord of C is C, E, G; the common chord of G is G, B, D; the common chord of E is E, G sharp, and B. Now bring these together consecutively, and we have C. D. E, G sharp, and B, an unendurable discord; yet this would be the first and simplest effect of Prof. Tyndall's theory. And this, it must be remembered, is the system of harmonics built upon the common chord of only one octave three tones of the seven diatonic intervals. Of course the same system, if true, would belong to each of the other four intervals of the diatonic scale, and also to each of the semitones of the chromatic scale, and would be repeated in each octave throughout the musical compass. Such a complication of audible sounds to a musician would be inconceivably horrible! The theory, however, is so engaging, and finds such apparent support in fact, by producing the concords of the key note C, G, E, in the first five harmonics, that it is no wonder it occasionally finds an advocate. The ninth harmonic gives the second in the diatonic scale, and the fifteenth gives the seventh. After this we obtain no new musical relations, but get an innumerable brood of wild intervals, and tricksy discords, which belong to no scale whatever, and in art are utterly unmanageable.

"Let anyone listen just below the flare of a large bell while it is being rung, and he will hear from within its

cavity a horrible nest of discords hatched by the wild harmonics. The truth is, a bell does not give its true tone until the elapse of an appreciable time after the hammer strikes it, and until the discordant harmonics disappear. When a bell is struck but once, or just after the last stroke when it has been rung, a listener may observe that its tone—or rather tones—settle into a rich harmony, composed of its fundamental tone, and such harmonics as may co-exist with it; and it is highly probable that resultant tones have something to do with enriching its harmony."

It appears plain, then, that the string, the pipe, and the bell clearly contradict the theory of Helmholtz, which seems to have been followed by Prof. Tyndall and Sir George Grove.* Notwithstanding Mr. Biddle's propositions are demonstrable, and may be demonstrated by any scientist who will take the trouble to do so; and notwithstanding they have been known to several American colleges thirty years, and also to several American scholars of a high character for forty years, and have been published by a leading music house for twenty-three years, their first acceptance was in England. We also hear that they have been accepted in Leipsic, Germany.

Several years after he had completed the manuscript of "The Musical Scale," Mr. Biddle sent it to Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, for his opinion upon it. This opened an interesting correspondence between them, which continued from December, 1855, until March, 1858. Prof. Henry declined to express his opinion upon the

^{*}Also followed in "The Century Dictionary" in defining the word "harmonic."

book, modestly saying that he did not consider himself competent to the task, but kindly offered to submit it to a National musical convention about to He did so. meet at Washington. A committee of the convention reported they could find no person willing to give an opinion upon the subject, and no opinion was expressed. Prof. Henry submitted the work to a second musical convention, a committee of which made substantially the same report—that they found no person competent—and expressed no opin-The Professor then submitted it to a person unknown to Mr. Biddle, who reported as follows: "There is much in the treatise that is interesting, and as a treatise embodying the present knowledge of the subject, it may possess merit; though as I am not a practical musician, I would not consider myself a competent judge on that point." His conclusion was, however, that "nearly all the material facts and laws set forth are well known either to the musician or to the philosopher and mathematician."

We need not say that Mr. Biddle did not concur in the report, nor was it correct. "The material facts and laws set forth" were not known at that time, at least had never been published. Soon after the publication of the "Musical Scale," and after the publication of Tyndall's work on "Sound" by the Appleton's, the editor of the "North American Review" desired Mr. Biddle to write a review of Prof. Tyndall's work. He did so; but the editor was not satisfied with the article because it did not agree with the theory of Helmholtz adopted by Prof. Tyndall, and requested

him to modify his views so as not to conflict with Prof. Tyndall's work in that particular. Mr. Biddle's simple reply was—that as he preferred demonstration to theory, and truth to authority, he could not comply with the request, and the editor refused to publish it. The Review, however, gave "The Musical Scale" a rather complimentary, yet a kind of doubting notice,* as if it was a wonder or presumption for any one in a Western State of America to disputd the authority of Helmholtz or Tyndall.

The first knowledge that Mr. Biddle had of its acceptance in England, was in "The History of Music, Art and Science," by Wm. Chappell, F. S. A., who had adopted similar views to those of Mr. Biddle. Afterwards, in 1878, Mr. Biddle received a letter from Mr. Chappel saying that "the microphone has dispelled Helmholtz theories of sound adopted by Tyndall, * * * and places the proof within the reach of all." The letter in full is as follows:

28 October, 1878.

STRATFORD LODGE, OATLANDS PARK, WEYBRIDGE STATION, SURREY.

Horace P. Biddle, LL. D., Ph. D.

DEAR SIR: I regret extremely that you did not receive my long letter. I am unable to trace the cause after the long interval, but I suspect it to be from my groom's having deputed an acquaintance of his to take the letter to the post. This is the third letter of mine which miscarried about the same time. The groom admitted having done so "once," when the horses were ordered at short notice.

Since I wrote to you the microphone has dispelled Helm-holtz's theories of sound adopted by Tyndall. They were

^{*}Vol. CVI, pages 734-736.

founded upon resonators, and the microphone proves that there are no such sounds as overtones, partials, upper partials and the like, without the use of resonators, which make them. Helmholtz's resonators are like pipes tuned to one note, and that does not require a unison to sound it. A fundamental note, tuned at a thousand vibrations per second of time, will sound resonators tuned to any number of thousands within audibility. This had been proved by Wheatstone's resonating tube before Helmholtz was born; but there are only two of those tubes in existence—the original one, which Wheatstone bequeathed to King's College. London, and the improved one, which he had made for me. It was the practical knowledge acquired by this tube that made me resist the flood of Helmholtz's theories, although I stood alone in contesting them. The microphone places the proof within the reach of all, and has produced general admission that I was right. I wondered that no one had thought of the analogy of the human voice. The singer does not change his breath to create unisorious breathing with every note, but contracts or expands his resonator his throat—to sound many notes, of various pitches, with one breath.

The microphone also disproves the theory that all musical tones are compound. Henceforth we may trust to our ears that when we hear a single note it is single, and the chord is compound. It brings both the theories to common sense from which they had wandered widely. As to the minor undulations of a string upon the whole length which is in vibration, they affect the purity of the tone, but do not change the note. The note is ruled by the length within the two nodes, whether the nodes be natural or artificial—as by the stopping of the finger upon a string.

Here I may quote Horace P. Biddle on the musical scale, in one of the numerous passages which I have marked for extract, as showing deep original thought: "It was such phenomena, doubtless, which led to the error, that every musical tone is composed of itself, and certain of its harmonics." [Page 23.]

But you must go into a belfry if you would hear the

confusion of the Tower of Babel. The harmonics from the different parts of the bell are utterly discordant as a whole, owing to the impossibility of obtaining perfect homogeniety in large castings. One air bubble will make the tone false; the slightest irregularity of surface will do the same; so will metals of different specific gravities. The first sound from a large bell is the click of the hammer, and the note is not usually a true harmonic, because it precedes the sound of the bell. The theory of compound tone against which you and I protest, originated with Claude Perrault* about a century ago, from observing a large bell, and not understanding the causes of the discordant sounds.

I wish you had had my account of the origin of our scale. I hold it to be pre-historic-a theory of the old world and not of the new. Greek and Egyptian writers, such as Euclid the Egyptian, Pythagoras the Greek, in Egypt, and all the Pythagorians are agreed to the scales being identical in the two countries; so are the Chaldeans. The Jews (between Egypt and Assyria) followed their lead. I do not mean to read from anything that I have written, but from the authorities there quoted. My account is proven to be right by the mathematical ratios in Euclid, and all the Pythagorian writers, consequently I have been able to translate all that concerns music from Plato, Aristotle, Dionysius of Harlicanassus, etc., etc., and any others may be solved in the same way. As my own volume of the "History of the Art and Science of Music" is complete from Egypt to the end of the Roman Empire, I have only treated of the Greek tetrachord and not of yours (C, D, E, F,) which is mediæval. The tetrachord of C, (in Greek) has the major seventh below it, so that B, C, D, E, is the Greek tetrachord of C, and E, F, G, A, is the Greek tetrachord of F. Join the second on the first, and then add the A below, and we have A, B, C, D, E, F, G, our old musical scale, with its minor seventh and F natural.

I have been writing under difficulties, as the shaking of my hand will prove. I have a swelling in the palm of my hand from an inflamed muscle which extends to the elbow.

^{*}Claud Perrault was born in 1613 and died 1688.

It originated from excessive and constant contact with the edge of my writing table. I dare not write any more today or I could go on to great length. I have only short intervals of ease from this unlucky malady. I end this on the 30th, though I began it on the 28th. I read so much more than I write that I have not employed an amanuensis.

I hope if you come to England you will come and see me. I keep three spare beds for visitors, and am constantly sending to the station to meet them—twice to-day for instance. I send you a clean copy of my last paper instead of the dirty proof.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,
WM. CHAPPELL.*

Thus demonstrative evidence has proved the theory of Helmholtz to be false, and proved the theory of Mr. Biddle to be true. To have differed from Helmholtz, Tyndall, Lissajous, and indeed all the European students, and from the accepted opinions of philosophers, scientists, and musicians for more than two hundred years—since Claude Perrault—and then, after his little book had run the gaunt-let of criticism, doubt and dissent for nearly thirty years, to have proved his theory to be true by demonstration is certainly highly gratifying.

Mr. Biddle since his retirement, now fourteen years ago, has been constantly experimenting in matters of science, as he had been all his life, indeed; but

*Mr. Chappell is the author of "The History of Music (Art and Science) From the Earliest Records to the Fall of the Roman Empire," the best work on the subject extant; also of "Popular Music of the Olden Time"—an extremely interesting work, showing the growth of the art; besides numerous other works of great value.

now particularly in reference to music. He has around him the entire viol family from the double bass to the kit. He has invented a new instrument of the viol kind, which he has named "Tetrachord"a method of stringing and tuning applicable to viols of all sizes and to any pitch, which he regards as having some advantages over the present method. has also invented an instrument of the harp kind which he named "Eureka," by which he presents with forty-three strings a complete consecutive chromatic scale of six octaves, having seventy-three notes without any stopping. It is perfectly simple, consisting of nothing but the sounding box, strings, hitch pins, turning pins, and a bridge. The scale is fixed, and needs tuning no oftener than a piano. It stands the vicissitudes of the climate even better than a piano, because the tension of the strings is less. It is played by the fingers of both hands, without any stopping, as remarked. The four upper octaves are equal in tone to the harp, and the two lower ones greatly superior. He has had both of these instruments in practical use for several years; they answer their purpose thoroughly. But he is still experimenting; seeking further improvement on "Eureka."



ADDENDA



A STANDARD PITCH.

The musical world at present seems to be exercised upon the question of establishing a universal standard of pitch—certainly a desideratum. has irrevocably settled the relations of the musical intervals in the octaves, and their relations to one another in harmony, but she has fixed no particular pitch as a standard. The laws governing the relation of musical intervals to a key note are immutable. This key note may be placed anywhere within the musical compass; there is, therefore, nothing intrinsic in a pitch; it may also be placed anywhere within the musical compass. A standard pitch is simply a convenience—or a conventional necessity, we should rather say—to bring various musical instruments, and voices, together in harmony. The only method by which a permanent and invariable standard pitch can be established, is by some instrument that will register the vibrations of its tone. Nothing at first view could appear more unlike or disrelated than the gravitation of matter and a musical pitch; yet gravitation is the ultimate law to which we must appeal to settle a standard. Its operation upon a pendulum, by which we can count the number of vibrations of a

tone, and the uniformity of the same number of vibrations in a given time, constantly producing the same tone, decide the question. It would be impossible to carry a pitch by sound all over the world without variation. The vicissitudes of climate, the variableness of all material by which musical tone is produced, with the imperfections of the sense of hearing, would prevent scientific exactness.

The first pitch settled by vibration, so far as I know, was established by Prof. Robison, of Edinburg, Santa / Z a little more than 100 years ago. He fixed G in Alt at 720 per second. This would bring the lowest C at 30, and the middle A at 400. Prof. Tyndall, by his experiments upon the Syren, placed the lowest C at 33; this would bring the middle A at 440. Chappel illustrates his History of Music upon the basis of the lowest C at 32, which would place the middle A at 426. The French pitch of the middle A is settled at 435; this would place the lowest C at 32.625; or, in common fractions, at $32\frac{5}{8}$. These are the only standards that I can state positively; but I have recent information from Hamberg that Hamberger Stadtheater has adopted the French pitch. If that pitch should be adopted throughout Germany, no doubt the other European nations and America would adopt the French pitch also. The American pitch now seems to be rather sharper than that of Prof Tyndall; but America has no fixed standard.

The interval of the tempered semitone above Prof. Robison's A at 400, would be 423; the interval of a tempered tone above, 448. The interval of a

tempered semitone above Prof. Tyndall's A at 440, lowest & 33 would be 466; that of a tone, 493. The interval of a semitone above Mr. Chappell's A at 426, would be 451; that of a tone, 477. The interval of the tempered semitone above the French pitch of A at 435, would be 460; that of a tone, 487. These figures will give a much clearer idea of the discrepancies between the several standards, than the ear can possibly detect. Between the standard of Prof. Robison and that of Prof. Tyndall, the interval does not quite amount to a tempered tone. The interval between Mr. Chappell's and the French standard, amounts to less than one-half of a tempered semitone; and that between Prof. Tyndall's and the French standard is still less. These calculations are based upon the presumption that the experiments of Robison, Tyndall. and that which settled the French pitch, are correct, and relatively the same.

Two standards are used—the A and C—the A most generally. One standard would be better than two. Either of any two standards, when they are tuned to their true relation in the natural scale, if used in the tempered scale, will change the other. For example: The C above the French standard A, 435, would raise the A to 438 instead of 435. A tempered scale tuned from the standard A at 435, would sink the standard C to 517, instead of 522. Constantly interchanging these two standards would lead to serious variations in both.

The C, as I think, would be a better single standard than A, though A alone would be better than any

two standards. The A does not belong to the harmonic scale of C: nor does the F. Neither can be produced by harmonics. They are interpolations in the octave—not contrary to the natural law of the intervals, but following it, to enrich the scale. By this means we obtain the relation of the common chord in the intervals three times in the octave where nature gives it to us but once-namely, C E G, C F A. and D G B-ascending; and C G E, C A F, and B G D —descending. So we interpolate sharps and flats not to contradict nature, but to follow her-though we are compelled to modify her law slightly in temperament—whereby we obtain twelve key notes in the octave when she gives us but one.

The A was chosen as a standard, partly, perhaps,

carrie the

because it is the first letter of the alphabet, and partly, no doubt, because it is the key note of another scale called the minor key. This so-called minor key is nothing different from a modulation of the true kev of C by flatting the two major thirds contained his mission the octave. Nature in her harmonies produces from the C neither the F nor the A, as has been stated, nor the E flat, nor the B flat. All she produces from the A as a key note are the A, B and E. be advisable to preserve two key notes in the scale, the second one should be D instead of A-for the arrangement of the intervals between D and D are exactly the same, in the tempered scale, as those between A and A; and a scale that demands a sharp seventh in ascending, and a flat seventh in descending, is an absurdity in science. A still stronger reason why C is preferable to A as a standard pitch is that by constantly adhering to C, the key note of the octave would never be modified by temperment, whereas if you adopt A as a standard pitch you modified the C, which is the true key note. Instruments throughout the world, I believe, are constructed with the same relative octave as that from C to C. Even the Chinese scale in its octaves has the same relations of intervals as our C, E, G, C,—though it differs in its other intervals.

The ordinary tuning forks, and metalic reed pitch pipes, though tuned for the same pitch, do not strictly agree. Such pipes are so liable to get out of order that they are not reliable; and tuning forks will vary slightly with the extremes of heat and cold. open wind pipe without a reed, perhaps, will preserve the pitch more accurately by sound merely, than anything else we have. But as remarked in the beginning, there is but one method by which a positive invariable pitch can be preserved, and that is an instrument that registers the vibrations of its tone. an instrument, with the same number of vibrations given in the same time, will inevitably produce the same tone. If tuning forks and pitch pipes, and other means of conveying the pitch were tested by such an instrument before they were allowed to be used, and musical instruments were uniformly tuned by them, the whole musical world would be in concert.

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TEMPERAMENT OF THE MUSICAL SCALE.

TEMPERAMENT of the musical scale seems to have perplexed scientists, scientific musicians, tuners and singers ever since the tempered scale has been in Some study and research, and many experiments have convinced me that the subject may be completely analyzed and demonstrated, yet I have never found any explanation of the question that was full and complete. The latest and highest authority of which I have any knowledge may be found in the "Dictionary of Music and Musicians," edited by Sir George Grove, D. C. L., 1889; but therein temperament is treated only practically—not stating its scientific basis, nor showing its imperfections, and wherein they exist. The pragmatic efforts of the ear's sense to settle the question are futile until the mind's eye sees and solves the scientific problem-Let us then first ascertain what the problem is before we attempt to solve it.

The diatonic scale is settled and accepted, at least in Europe and America, and in most of its intervals by the eastern nations, and in some of them even by the American Indians. Five notes of the diatonic scale are produced on the monochord by the first six harmonics and their multiples in the course of the series, which, when reduced to the same octave and stated consecutively, constitute the 1st, 2d, major 3d, 5th and 7th.*

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The 4th and 6th can not be produced by the harmonic series based on the key note which is the lowest tone of the monochord. As to these two notes the diatonic scale is already tempered—for they have been interpolated into the harmonic scale.

The harmonic series also produces a chromatic scale with twelve intervals in the octave, neither of which corresponds with the 4th or 6th of the diatonic scale, but it produces a flattened 4th and a sharpened 4th not sufficiently perfect for the purposes of harmony. And the harmonic series will repeat this chromatic scale by multiples, ad infinitum, amidst innumerable lesser intervals—128 in the 8th octave, without producing another musical interval. In short, the entire harmonic series, except the first six and their multiples are discordant with the key note.

The following table represents, in numbers, one octave of these three scales, based on the French standard pitch of 435 vibrations per second of time, for the middle A which gives the C below 261 vibrations:

Untempered Chron	ıatic		Diat	onic Scale.	7	Cempered Chroma	atic	
Scale.						Scale.	Tempored	Scale, formed
261	- `	-	-0	261	-	-e 261	261	by multiple:
277.312	-	-	-		-	-∞ 276.6	276,519	00
293.625	_	_		293.628	5-·	-4 293.132	292,960	interval be
309.936	-	_	_	-·	-	310.652	310,378	
326.250	_	-	- 5	326.250	-	-e 329.219	328, 833	1.05946.
342,562	_	-	_ = =	348	_	→ 348.895	348, 385	To 3rd dec.
358.874	_	-	_		_	44 367.403	369,099	
391.5	_	_	_	391.5	-	4 389.362	341, 045	•
407.720	_	_	_		_	-9# 412.682	414, 296	
440,344	_	_		435	_	437.352	438,480	
456.656	_	_	_		_	44 463.492	465: 028	-
489.375	_	_	·	489.375	_	▶ 491.119	492,678	-
522	-	-		522	-	- c 522	521,97	
							~~~	~~_4

The intervals of consecutive octaves are always perfect in all scales throughout the musical compass. A series of twelve consecutive fifths based on 27.187—the lowest A in the musical compass—French pitch—which fills seven octaves will be sharper than the octaves 48,206 vibrations. This is called the "Comma of Pythagoras," and is estimated in the Dictionary of Music and Musicians at "about one quarter of a semitone." It may be stated more nearly accurate at seven thirty-seconds of a semitone. A series of twelve consecutive fourths based on 261, which fills five octaves, will be flatter than the octaves 79.167.

Three major thirds founded on 435 will be flat 20.430. Four minor thirds in the same octave will be sharp 32.

Twelve untempered semitones based on 435 exceed the octave 73.693 vibrations. These are subdued equally by temperament, and the tempered semitones reduced to the relation of 461 to 464, to the untempered semitones. Twelve tempered semitones just fills the octave.

The gain of the fifths, however, is not equal upon all the fifths. A greater part is made by the fifth above the 2d. Upon the fifths above the 1st, the 4th and 5th the gain is much less, as may be seen by the table above. The diatonic fifth above the 2d stands at 435, a full fifth would be 440.437; the tempered fifth is 437.352.†

This follows from the interpolation of the 6th interval into the diatonic scale, which in that scale can not be produced by a harmonic.‡

There are three classes of intervals in the diatonic scale. First, those between the 1st an 2d, 4th and 5th and 6th and 7th. Second, those between the 2d and major 3d and 5th and 6th, and those between the 3d and 4th, and 7th and 8th. Those in the first class are greater than those in the second class. They stand 261 to 293.625. The second stand 293.625 to 326.250. The third class are semitones and are equal. stand 326.250 to 348. This is stated in reference to the above table. The same proportion will apply to the diatonic scale in any part of the musical compass. These four notes—the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, the Greeks called a tetrachord. They divided the octave into two tetrachords—from the 1st to the 4th and from the 5th to the octave—with an interval between them, and regarded them as the same in the relation of their intervals, but in this they were mistaken. are the same as perfect fourths, and have the same intervals, but the intervals do not stand in the same relation. In the upper tetrachord its first interval is the same as the second interval in the lower tetrachord and its second interval the same as the first in the lower tetrachord. Now by sharping the 4th we make the 5th a key-note to another key. Placing the 1st of this key at 391.5, as in the above table, we find its 2d at 435, when a full fifth would be 440.437. we flat the 7th then we make the 4th the key-note. In this instance we have a false 6th in the 2d of the octave above at 586.240 when it should be only 580, and it will be so throughout the musical compass. Whenever you transpose your key by an additional sharp you will bring into the diatonic scale a false 2d; whenever by an additional flat you will bring in a false 6th. These imperfections are greater than any found in the chromatic scale of equal temperament. In this the chromatic tempered scale is nearer perfect than the diatonic scale.

The sixths are merely reflexes of the thirds. The major sixth is a reflex of the minor third; the minor sixth a reflex of the major third. The sixths in the diatonic scale are all perfect but one. The major sixth above the fourth is imperfect. It stands at 587.250. The perfect sixth would be 580. This imperfection is less in the tempered scale where we find it at 586.264. But it is inevitably imperfect for harmony in both scales.

These conflicting differences are shown by the twelve tempered semitones in the third column of the above table. They adjust a chromatic scale for the art of music which gives it twelve key-notes in the octave, while the diatonic scale gives it but one. In theory the tempered chromatic scale has no strictly perfect interval except the octave, yet in no instance is the imperfection equal to one vibration in 100. The demonstrations above stated show that the diatonic scale in the minor third above the 2d, and in the fifth above the 2d, and the major sixth above the 4th have greater imperfections for harmony than any found in the chromatic tempered scale.

It should be remembered that no art which deals with substance ever fulfills the exactions of its science; yet without its science the art could not exist. The tempered chromatic scale complies with its science more nearly, perhaps, than any other of the fine arts.

The human voice and tones on stringed instruments of the viol kind, where the notes are made by the fingers without frets, the art may comply exactly with the science.

Many enharmonic methods and many other methods of unequal temperament have been tried to obtain a more perfect transposition scale than the chromatic scale of equal temperament now in use, but none have become generally established. The reason is plain. The advantage granted by unequal temperament to a greater imperfection in one key will return in the next change of key as a disadvantage in the same degree. It does not seem probable that any other chromatic tempered scale will ever be adopted generally than the one now in use.

* It is better to use numbers instead of the letters in a study of this kind, as the numbers apply to all the key notes and octaves alike, while the letters are constantly changing with the modulations or changes of the key.

† Rules (1) As 435 is to 461 so is the tempered semitone above to any given number.

- (2) As 435 to 464 so is the diatonic semitone above to any given number.
- (3) As 461 is to 464 so is the tempered semitone to the diatonic semitone.

Another rule to obtain the correct diatonic semitone is to add one-fifteenth of any number to itself and the sum will be the diatonic semitone above. The Ten and seintones by 1,05946

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‡ The A string on the violin, in the key of C, being the fifth above the D which is the 2d, is too sharp for the diatonic scale, as 101.25 is to 100. In the key of G the E string is too sharp; in the key of F the D string is too sharp, and in the key of B flat the G string is too sharp—all in the same ratio. This, however, does not injure the instrument, for the performer makes the scale and tempers it as he pleases. In the hands of beginners and poor players it is often ill-tempered and makes the hearers so, too.



## ANALYSIS OF HARMONY.

That musical harmony depends upon the ratios of the vibration, between two or more tones is accepted as a settled principle. It is more nearly accurate to say that it depends upon the ratios of concurrences in the vibrations of two or more tones. Yet there is no complete concurrence in all the vibrations in any concord but the unisons and octaves. The word concurrence when applied to musical harmony, must be restricted to the simultaneous meeting of vibrations at the limits of their amplitude on either side of the line of rest of the vibrating body which causes the tone, as a string reed, or tongue; or in wind instruments, the air. The particularity of these distinctions will appear necessary as we proceed.

There are eight concords recognized in musical harmony—the unison, octave, fifth, fourth, major third, minor third, major sixth, and minor sixth. They are all intervals except the unisons. The ratios of their vibrations are generally stated as follows: The unison 1 to 1, the octave 1 to 2, the fifth 2 to 3, the fourth 3 to 4, the major third 4 to 5, the minor third, 5 to 6, the major sixth 3 to 5, and the minor sixth 5 to 8. Strictly speaking, however, with regard to unisons, the concurrences begin with  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and of course in full vibrations 1 to 1. In unisons there are two concurrences to each vibration.

But the ear discovers that there must be some other cause than the ratios of the vibrations which effects musical harmony. Strike the common chord so familiar to musicians, in the middle of the musical compass, or above on the piano, or hold it on an organ, and the combined concords will yield a very pleasing harmony. Strike or hold the same concords in the lowest octave of the musical compass, and the noise will be an abomination to the ear; yet you preserve the same ratios of vibrations and concurrences in either case. The cause of the apparent contradiction is not far to seek, though I have never seen it explained. When you strike the common chord, E G C, on the piano, or hold it on the organ, for example, in the fifth octave of the musical compass, where the E is produced by 652.5 vibrations, G, by 783, and C, by 1044, and your ear will receive 526 current vibrations per second; then strike or hold the same ratios of vibrations four octaves below, where E is produced by 40.7 vibrations, G, by 48.93, and the C, by 65.25, and the astonished ear will receive but 19 concurrent vibrations per second. And if you separately touch either of these three combined concords—the minor third, the fourth, or the minor sixth—the harmony will not be improved.

Though the common chord in the lower part of the musical compass, where the vibrations are slow, yields the ear no satisfactory harmony, yet we find that the unisons and octaves of the same tones are concordant and pleasing. This seems to be another contradiction to the ratio theory of harmony; but it is easily explained. In the example given, the E vibrating with the G has only 5 concurrences per second; the G vibrating with the C, only 6; and the E vibrating with the C, only 8; while the same E, vibrating with its octave alone has 81 concurrences; the G, 97, and the C 130. Thus, these three concords send to the ear 308 concurrent vibrations per second, while the three concords of the common chord give Unite the lower C at 32.625, which is the French standard, as a fundamental tone, with seven consecutive octaves above, and 7,309 vibrations will greet the ear per second, and these will yield 14,618 concurrences per second which are all perfect consonances; and the harmony in the abstract by the ratios of numbers, as 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, etc., may be pursued to infinity without encountering a dissonance.

These demonstrations seem to me to conclusively prove that musical harmony depends not only upon the frequency of the concurrent vibrations in their ratios, but also upon the frequency of the concurrences in time; and the more frequent the concurrences are in ratios and in time, the more perfect will be the harmony.

## An Answer to Mr. George Doelker.

Mr. George Doelker, in the December number of this Journal, says:

"Your valuable paper has been sent to me by a musical authority to look over an article by Hon. H. P. Biddle, entitled, "Temperament of the Musical Scale." As the question is important and not generally understood, I took the liberty to investigate the article and found that in part the article was incorrect, and not very clearly set before the reader.

In his untempered chromatical scale and diatonic scale (the latter being the same without the half tones), he disagrees with himself thus: In the first scale F has 342,562 vibrations, in the second 348; first ditto A has 440 vibrations, in the second 435.

This is impossible, as both scales must necessarily agree in their diatonic character."

That untempered chromatic scale referred to is the scale produced by harmonics, and so expressly stated in the text, and was stated expressly to show that the F and A in that scale do not agree with the F and A in the diatonic scale—that it gives a false F at 342.562 instead of the true F at 348, and a false A at 440.344 instead of the true A at 435. This is simply a mathematical demonstration, yet Mr. Doelker says it is impossible as both scales must necessarily agree. If he chooses to solve the problem he can triply dem-

onstrate its truth (1) by the number of vibrations in the harmonic scale. (2) By the distances of the nodes in a monochord, and (3), to the entire satisfaction of the ear. The harmonic series correctly produces the C D E G and B, but does not produce either the F or A.

Mr. Doelker says that the part which is wrong in my chromatic scale of equal temperament is the D E F G A B, but he does not show wherein it is wrong except by giving a tempered scale of the same letters which he regards as correct. Any person who understands the subject can test my chromatic scale by mathematical demonstrations. We will see whether Mr. Doelker can bear the same test. But why did he not give us the 12 intervals of the chromatic scale of equal temperament instead of only 7 intervals of unequal temperament? Does he concur with me in the other 5 intervals, as stated in my scale?

The question between us may be fairly presented by the following tabulated statement:

	P	erfect Dish	Ten	Tema					British Sant			
1		2612		7 3				3 4		5	ija et e	
C	-	216	-	261		-	-	261	-	261	C	+
C D2	-		-		<b>~</b> >	3	ېدو	276.6	-	277.312		•
$\mathbf{D}_{\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!$	-	293.625	٠_	3041/2	,	-	-	293.1	-	293.625	D	1 1
D E2	-		-		-	-	-	310.652	-	309.936		
$\mathbf{E}^{^{Tl}}$	-	326.25	-	348		· –	-	329.2	-	326.250	£	素
$\mathbf{F}$	-	348	-	369¾		-	-	348.895	-	342.562	F	348. 3
F# G7	-		-		-	-	-	367.403	٠ _	358.874		2
$\mathbf{G}^{T}$	-	391.5	-	4131/4		-	-	389.362	-	391.5	Ĝ	3
GH A7	-	-,		÷ -	-	-	-	412.682	-	407.72		
$\mathbf{A}^{T^{T}}$	-	435	-	4563/4		-	-	438.121	-	440.344	A	435. 3
A . B ?	-		-		-	-,	-	464.769	-	456.656		15
$\mathbf{B}^{TI}$	-	489.375	-	5001/4		-	-	492.559	-	489.375	В	<u>15</u>
<b>C</b> .	-	522	-	522		-	-	522		522	C	2
												)

Column 1 states the letters—sharps and flats.

Column 2 states the true diatonic scale about which there is no disagreement.

Column 3 states Mr. Doelker's tempered diatonic scale.

Column 4 states my chromatic scale of equal temperament.

Column 5 states the untempered harmonic chromatic scale.

The student, at a glance along the lines, can see the difference between the intervals in the several scales.

*First.* Let us examine the intervals of Mr. Doel-ker's tempered scale consecutively.

He places the Dat 304.5, which is 10.875 vibrations, or 3.5 per cent above the true D. The harmonic A is only 1.25 per cent above the true A, and that is too sharp to be used.

He places the E at 348. This seems to me so great a mistake that I do not think that Mr. Doelker himself, upon consideration, would place the tempered E in the place of the true F, as he has done.

He places the tempered F at 369.75 above the true E, which is at a per cent of 13.193, and within 21.75 vibrations of the true G. Any musician can see that such a tone could not be used in music.

The tempered G is sharpened 21.75 vibrations above the diatonic G. Every tuner knows very well that in tuning the chromatic scale of equal temperament, he flats the G slightly instead of sharping it.

The true A is 435, Mr. Doelker puts it 456.75, almost 5 per cent above the diatonic A.

He places the tempered B at 500.25, 20.875 vibrations above the true B, which is 492.559.

There is no instance in the true chromatic scale of equal temperament where it varies even 1 per cent from the diatonic intervals. If it varied more than 1 per cent it could not be used.

Second. Let us examine the relative ratios of the intervals in Mr. Doelker's tempered diatonic scale.

In the diatonic scale the ratios of vibration in the intervals between C and D, F and G, and A and B are the same—namely, as 8 to 9. The ratio of C and D in Mr. Doelker's scale, if applied to F and G, and A and B, would place the G at 431.432, or 18.182 vibrations above where he has placed it, and would place the B at 531.2, which is 9.2 vibrations above the octave. The true diatonic B above his A would be 513.85, or 8.15 vibrations above the octave.

The ratios of the intervals between D and E, and G and A are the same, namely 9 to 10, and they differ from the intervals between C and D, F and G, and A and B. The true diatonic E above D, at 304.5 would be 338.333, yet he has placed it at 348, which, as before stated, is the true F. The same ratio between Mr. Doelker's D and E, if applied to his G and A, would place his A at 469.03 instead of 456.75, as he has it.

Third. Having examined the intervals and their ratios in Mr. Doelker's tempered diatonic scale let us now examine its concords.

The octave is right. The true interval of the fifth above C at 261, is 391.5. Mr. Doelker states the tempered fifth at 413.25—slightly above the tempered minor sixth, which is 412.682. He thus makes the interval of the fifth greater than that of the minor sixth.

The interval between the G and the octave should be a fourth, but Mr. Doelker's G at 413.25, makes it less than a major third, which is 516,562, being only 5.438 vibrations below the octave, when a full fourth would be 540, or 18 vibrations above the octave.

The fourth between the lower C and F is placed at 369.75, when it reaches only 348, which is the true F, as has been stated when examining the consecutive intervals. The E is just a fifth below the octave, when it should be a minor sixth. A fifth above F, at 369.75, which should be a fifth below the octave, would reach 554.586 vibrations, or 32.586 above the C sharp of the octave.

The tempered major third above the C is properly 329.219. Mr. Doelker puts it 348, which is the true fourth as we have had occasion to say.

The true minor third between A and the octave, from Mr. Doelker's A at 456.75, would be 548.10, or 26.10 vibrations above the octave. The true ratio between A at 456.75 would put B within 8.16 vibrations of the octave.

I do not examine the minor third between the D and F, nor the fifth from D to A. These concords are imperfect in the true diatonic scale—more imperfect there than they are in the tempered scale, and for

that reason I would not use them to swell an argument against Mr. Doelker's scale. They are sufficiently perfect, however, to the sense of the ear for the purpose of art, but do not satisfy the eye of the mind in science.

It is impossible to produce a musical scale of any kind by adding twelfths of the key note to itself—the method adopted by Mr. Doelker. That plan produces regular ratios to the key note, but no concords between the intermediate intervals, and only two concords with the key note. In a musical scale the intermediate intervals must contain concordant ratios between themselves as they do with the key note. This may be demonstrated by the following two lines of figures:

- (1.) 24. 27. 30. 32. 36. 40. 45. 48.
- (2.) 24. 28. 32. 34. 38. 42. 46. 48.

Line 1 shows the tone relations in the diatonic scale, as given by Mr. Doelker, and correctly.

Line 2 shows what Mr. Doelker calls the tempered diatonic scale, in the exact porportions that he gives it higher in the scale.

The way to obtain true tone-relations, as shown in line 1, is as follows: Add  $\frac{1}{8}$  of C to itself and you have D, add 1-9 of D to itself and you have E, and so on—1-15 to E for F,  $\frac{1}{8}$  to F for G, 1-9 to G for A,  $\frac{1}{8}$  to A for B and 1-15 of B for the octave. Another method: Take C at 261, add to C  $\frac{1}{8}$  for D, and to C  $\frac{1}{4}$  for E, and so on,  $\frac{1}{3}$  for F;  $\frac{1}{2}$  for G;  $\frac{2}{3}$  for A,  $\frac{7}{8}$  for B, and 1-1 for the octave.

² Mr. Doelker constructs his tempered diatonic scale

as follows: He adds 2-12 to the key note at 24 which he calls C (which, however, happens to be a sharp G), to produce his D; 4-12 to the 24, to obtain E; 5-12 for F; 7-12 for G; 9-12 for A; 11-12 for B, and 12-12 for the octave; thus adding to the key note and not to the preceding intervals.

In the tone relations of Mr. Doelker's scale there are but two concords possible—except the octave, which is one of course, and these two are but one really, as each is the mere reflex of the other—either given the other comes. The E is a true fourth above the key note, where it should be but a major third; and a true fifth below the octave, where it should be a minor sixth. There is not one concord in the intermediate intervals between the key notes and the octave. The frets on a guitar disprove every one of his intervals except the octave.

The intervals in line 1 are capable of expressing all concords known in music.

In the diatonic scale it is impossible to modulate or transpose the key—for there is but one key note in the octave. In the chromatic scale of equal temperament, as shown in column 4 in the above table, there are twelve key notes in each octave. The scale may be modulated, and the key transposed to any other key note within the musical compass, at the pleasure of the composer or performer. The chromatic scale contains twelve diatonic scales. Any note in its compass may be made a key. Any two intervals together may be made the equivalent of one of the larger intervals in the diatonic scale; and any

one interval may be made the equivalent of either of the semi-tonic intervals in the diatonic scale, and no imperfection will be found equal to one vibration in one hundred; and, indeed, in two of its concordsfrom D to F, and from D to A, in the key of C, or between the second and fourth and second and sixth in any key-it is more nearly perfect than the same concords are in the diatonic scale. The ratios of the tempered semitones are as 435 to 461; and in the larger intervals each made of 2 semitones, the ratio is as 65 to 73. There is an infinitesimal error, however, in these ratios in the thousands, but it will not vary the series 2-5 of 1 vibration in 100. It is upon this chromatic scale of equal temperament that the great masters so astonish and please all persons who are capable of its appreciation. On Mr. Doelker's tempered scale music would be impossible.

Note:—It is due to Mr. Doelker to state that after studying Mr. Biddle's answer, he admitted that he had been misled by the old writers and that Mr. Biddle was right. He then also concurred in the principles taught by Mr. Biddle in his work on the "Musical Scale" which before he had not only doubted, but had disbelieved.

## HARMONICS AND HARMONY.

I HAVE carefully read the lecture of Prof. Ernst Mach, published in *The Open Court*, July 5th, 1894. So far as the lecture is scientific it is erroneous—based upon a very old theory that every musical tone holds within itself certain of its harmonics.

This theory was broached by Pythagoras more than 500 years before Christ. It was supported by Euclid nearly 300 years before Christ. It was promulgated in the latter part of the 17th century by Leibnitz; and in the latter part of the 18th century espoused by Euler, Rameau, and De Alembert. was approved by Robert Smith, an Englishman, in an elaborate work, illustrated by a great many diagrams, published in London, 1759. Helmholtz recently supported the theory, and Tyndall, in his work on sound, followed Helmholtz. This work was published in 1867. In the "Dictionary of Music and Musicians," edited by Sir George Grove, and in "The Century Dictionary," the same theory is followed. In all of these instances, however, it was but a theory, unproved by any demonstration to the mind, or any fact to the sense.

In 1849 there was a small book written entitled "The Musical Scale." This work was published by Moore, Wilstack, Keys & Co., in Cincinnati, 1860; and

in 1867 by Oliver Ditson & Co., of Boston, who are still its publishers. (See "The Musical Scale," chapters 4, 5, 6 and 7, pages 21-35, et passim.)

The author of "The Musical Scale" was requested by the editor of the North American Review to write a review of Prof. Tyndall's work on sound. He did so. But the editor was not satisfied with the article, because it did not agree with the theory of Helmholtz adopted by Prof. Tyndall, and requested him to modify his views so as not to conflict with Prof. Tyndall's work in that particular. The answer was that as he preferred demonstration to theory, and truth to authority, he could not comply with the request. The Review gave "The Musical Scale" a complimentary notice (Vol. CVI, pages 734-736,) but declined to publish the article.

Soon after the publication of Prof. Tyndall's work on Sound, a series of essays reviewing the work was published in *Benham's Musical Review*, in Indianapolis. These essays were collected and published in pamphlet form in Chicago, 1872; and in 1881 they were published, with other essays, in book form, in a volume entitled "Prose Miscellany," by Robert Clark & Co., Cincinnati. (See this work, pages 90-149, and particularly table 4, page 125.)

In "Chappell's History of Music, Art and Science," the old theory is doubted, denied, and quite overthrown. This valuable work is published without date, but it must have been after the publication of Prof. Tyndall's work on Sound, 1867, and before the

invention of the microphone in 1878. (See this work generally, and particularly page 225, and on—.)

Mr. Chappell, in a letter to the author of "The Musical Scale" in America, dated October 28th, 1878, writes: "Since I wrote to you the microphone has dispelled Helmholtz' theory of sound adopted by Tyn-They were founded upon resonators, and the microphone proves that there are no such things as overtones, partials, upper partials and the like, without the use of resonators, which make them. The microphone places the proof within the reach of * * The microphone also disproves the all. theory that all music tones are compound. Here I may quote from 'The Musical Scale,' in one of the numerous passages which I have marked for extract, as showing deep original thought: 'It was such phenomena, doubtless, which led to the error that every musical tone is composed of itself and certain of its harmonics.' (Page 23.)

The demonstrations by the mathematical problems to the mind, and the evidence to the sense of hearing, and seeing the segments of the string vibrate between the nodes for each harmonic, as facts, all concurring, prove the following propositions beyond all controversy:

The Monochord, besides its fundamental tone, will produce by its harmonics in its ascending octaves, the following intervals of the major diatonic scale, namely, its octave, fifth, third, second and seventh, and in this order. It will not produce the fourth nor sixth. Brought together consecutively, they are the

first, second, third, fifth and seventh. Stated familiarly in letters in the key of C, they are C, D, E, G, The F and A cannot be produced in harmonand B. These five—C, D, E, G and B—may be produced in theory, assending, by the multiple two in octaves, ad infinitum; and proved to sense as far as hearing can go and sight can see. They are mixed with a multitude of harmonics which are discordant to the fundamental tone, and between themselves, which belong to no scale and are utterly unmusical. The first octave of the monochord has but 1 harmonic, the second 2, the third 4, the fourth 8, the fifth 16, the sixth 32, the seventh 64, and the eighth 128. Not one of these is within, or belongs to, or is a part of the fundamental tone, or of any other tone. Such of them as are aliquots to the fundamental tone, and to one another, may coexist, and produce a concord; but it is an impossibility for two tones to coalesce and become one. coalescense would change the pitch of both tones. Each tone is produced by a distinct cause, and is as independent of every other tone as if it were made on another string and on another instrument. (See "The Musical Scale," pages 25-27.)

The monochord will demonstrate the truth of the following facts. Let it be tuned to C as its fundamental tone. Of course its common chord is C, E, G.

The first harmonic of the C is its octave, made by two unisons, and by two equal segments of the string.

The second harmonic is the G in the second octave of the monochord, made by three unisons, and by three equal segments.

The third harmonic is C two octaves above the fundamental tone of the monochord, and is made by four unisons in equal segments.

The fourth harmonic is the E in the third octave of the monochord, and is made by five unisons in equal segments.

The first harmonic of the lowest E of the common chord on the monochord is E in its second octave, and is made by two unisons in equal segments.

The second harmonic of the E is A in the second octave of the monochord, made by three unisons in equal segments.

The third harmonic of the E is E in the second octave of the monochord, made by four unisons in equal segments.

The fourth harmonic of the E is B in the third octave of the monochord, and is made by five unisons in equal segments.

The first harmonic of the G of the common chord is its octave in the second octave of the monochord, and in two unisons in equal segments.

The second harmonic of G is the D in the third octave of the monochord made by three unisons in equal segments.

The third harmonic of G is G in the second octave of the monochord, in four unisons by equal segments.

The fourth harmonic of the G is B in the third octave of the monochord and is made by five unisons in equal segments.

Now, if these harmonics were audible in combination with the common chord in C, we should hear C,

D, E, G, G sharp, A and B at the same time—not in all the same octave, however—converting the richest and sweetest concord known in music into an abominable discord.

In short, the tones of the common chord in the key of C, combined with their harmonics, will produce the above discord; and a discord in all other keys in the same relation to their common chords.

Note:—Experiments should be made on the monochord alone; when made on a full strung instrument it is impossible to distinguish between harmonics which belong to the fundamental string, and sympathetic tones which are not made on the fundamental string. Doubtless it was these phenomena which first led to the error that a musical tone is a compound, and maintained it for more than 2400 years. (See "The Musical Scale," pages 17-20, and 33-38.)



